هكذا من الأصل

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 17-20 (63-68). LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 18-23 (64-73). CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. ROME: Wednesday, fair. Temp. 15-25 (59-77). FRANKFURT: Wednesday, cloudy, possible showers. Temp. 17-26 (63-79). NEW YORK: Wednesday, fair. Temp. 24-33 (75-91).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	4.00 Din.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Israel	I.60.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C$1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	350 Mills	Kenya	Sh. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	0.75	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	2.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.	Netherlands	1.90 Flor.	Yugoslavia	33 D.

No. 30,334 **R PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1980 Established 1887

Carter Proposal On Taxes Rejects Broad Reduction

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (NYT) — The long-term economic "revitalization" program that President Carter is scheduled to announce Thursday will include proposals to give individuals and employers an income tax credit for part of their Social Security taxes and to grant special tax breaks to companies in high unemployment areas, according to administration officials.

The proposed tax relief for individuals and employers would grant a tax credit for a fraction — probably 10 percent — of Social Security tax payments. One effect would be to more than offset an increase in Social Security payroll taxes that are scheduled to rise next Jan. 1 to 6.65 percent from the present 6.13 percent.

Mr. Carter is expected to portray this type of tax relief as less inflationary than the across-the-board rate cuts recommended by the Republicans and by all 12 Democrats on the Senate Finance Committee. The proposal originated with Rep. Richard Gephardt, D-Mo., and has been sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Bill Bradley, D-N.J.

Eligibility

To be eligible for a special tax break in the form of extra-fast tax writeoffs on new investment, a company in a high unemployment area would have to qualify for a "certificate of necessity" under criteria still to be formulated. Such certificates for accelerated depreciation were used during World War II and the Korean War.

The extra-fast depreciation (deductions from taxable income for the cost of machines, vehicles and buildings) would be over and above the more rapid writeoffs the president is expected to propose for all parts of the country as part of a long-term drive for more investment and improved productivity.

The administration began briefing key members of Congress yesterday, although some details of the economic program remain unsettled. One such detail was whether Mr. Carter would embrace a controversial proposal to give cash rebates on the 10-percent investment tax credits built up by money-losing companies that owe no taxes and thus cannot use the tax credits.

Officials said the Carter "revitalization" package would amount largely to an economic agenda for a second term, if the president is reelected. They said that the package would consist largely of an outline of legislative proposals to be submitted in January, with little that could be construed as a short-term palliative for the present recession.

Administration officials said Mr. Carter would avoid recommending new federal programs or creating new agencies in favor of "targeting" — a word oow much in vogue — existing programs to communities and regions in need of industrial revival.

In practical terms, the White House is thinking about the steel, automobile and rubber industries — all hurt by foreign competition and all important employers in the Midwestern and Northeastern states that Mr. Carter must carry to be re-elected.

Officials said that the president would outline roughly $25 billion of 1981 tax relief, including the credit against Social Security taxes, and make very limited proposals for additional spending.

The Labor Department was reported to be in line for more money for an experimental approach to retraining of workers from declining industries and the Commerce Department would get more money — if Congress concurs — for direct loans and grants in depressed areas.

In all, the proposed additional spending in fiscal year 1981, which

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Agence France-Presse

Striking French fisherman strung up the effigy of a hanging man on a boat off the port of Le Havre yesterday morning to dramatize what they consider to be the decline of the industry.

French Navy Breaks Channel Port Strike

From Agency Dispatches

LE HAVRE, France, Aug. 26 — Navy vessels today broke the blockade of an English Channel oil terminal near Le Havre, using using water cannons and distress rockets against fishing trawlers.

About 20 trawlers, which played hide-and-seek throughout the day with a squadron of French Navy tugboats twice their size, limped back to their home port of Port-en-Bessin with shattered windows and damaged deck equipment.

A communique issued by the fishermen in the Normandy port said they were giving up their attempts because of superior strength by the navy and the danger to life and limb on the trawlers.

A television film of the day's encounters, taken from a helicopter hovering overhead, showed some of the trawlers listing dangerously to the side as the tugs directed up to six powerful water cannons from each vessel onto their smaller targets.

Eleven navy craft, led by a corvette and a patrol boat, and including minesweepers and the tugs, were sent to break the blockade at the Antifer oil terminal and recover navigation buoys removed by the fishermen.

Authorities had moved about 150 gendarmes in life jackets to a landing area, a possible prelude to boarding the trawlers.

In Paris, Transportation Minister Joel Le Theule announced a number of measures aimed at aiding fishermen who own their boats, but none was considered likely to satisfy the strikers. They included increases in certain fish prices, making loans available for more fishermen and tighter enforcement of rules involving imported fish.

The action at the Antifer terminal was the second time in the 14-day-old fishermen's strike that the government had sent navy craft to break barricades at oil receiving centers.

Fishermen brought in trawler reinforcements to block the channel of Le Havre after six ships — three car ferries and three small cargo vessels — slipped out of the harbor before dawn in a convoy.

The fishermen also established a new boat barricade at the Mediterranean oil port of Fos-sur-Mer and closed several other English Channel ports after negotiations failed to make progress.

Fos-sur-Mer is the country's biggest port for oil imports and Antifer is the second largest, but oo tankers were at the piers in either.

Railroad officials, in apparent anticipation of further disruption of ferry service from Channel ports to Britain, announced they were starting a special train service to the Belgian port of Ostend.

Talks Break Up

Two negotiating sessions yesterday, one with fishing companies that want to reduce crew sizes on big trawlers and the other with owner-operated boats angry over high fuel costs, broke up without making progress.

No discussions between rival sides were scheduled today. Political sources said movement toward settling the strike, which is costing France millions of dollars a day, is unlikely to be made before a ministerial council meeting scheduled for tomorrow.

The fishermen are demanding increased subsidies for trawler fuel, but the government so far has refused to consider this.

A meeting between government merchant marine officials and Normandy fishermen ended with no "concrete results and no further talks arranged," a source said.

Another negotiating session between trawler-owners and unions broke down when representatives of the Communist-led CGT union walked out. CGT official Dominique Dubrulle said the union refused to talk until it received guarantees that naval units and riot police would not act against the fishermen.

Cardinal Appeals for Calm

Polish Negotiators Concede Rights of Workers to Strike

From Agency Dispatches

GDANSK, Poland, Aug. 26 — Polish government negotiators at the Lenin Shipyard today recognized the workers' right to strike — one of the demands — and strike leaders said tonight that the negotiators have agreed to discuss demands for reforms leading to independent trade unions.

The team of government officials led by First Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski arrived at the Lenin Shipyard today for the meeting with leaders of the joint strike committee representing more than 200,000 workers along the Baltic.

Meanwhile, new strikes were reported in all corners of the country — Wroclaw, Rzeszow, Olsztyn and Koszalin. Municipal transport workers also were out in Lodz, Poland's second largest city.

Poland's Roman Catholic primate as well as a leading political commentator tonight warned Poles not to go too far in their demands for greater freedom from Communist rule.

Talking to the strikers in Gdansk, meanwhile, Mr. Jagielski said, "It is necessary to pass a new bill on the operations of trade unions. It would say that work stoppages can take place if other forms of reaching an agreement between management and workers are a failure." He apparently was referring to a law governing operations of the official labor unions, not trade unions completely free of government control that the workers have demanded.

Union Issue

Individual strikers hailed Mr. Jagielski's comment about the right to strike, but members of the strike committee who spoke later in the negotiating session said the issue they wanted to concentrate on was their demand for the right to form trade unions free of official control.

In the sympathy strikes in Wroclaw, a dozen enterprises, an electric power station and long-distance buses were affected. Taxi drivers said they would walk out after helping people get home. Wroclaw radio, monitored by the BBC, called on the strikers there to resume work, saying solidarity was needed in producing new goods, not in stopping work.

Ryszard Wojna, a major media commentator, said on television that strikers who have brought industry in the north to a standstill might end up empty handed and with something they had not bargained for. He concluded that the situation is moving in a dangerous direction.

"If this movement is not stopped then it could lead to a catastrophe of incalculable proportions, comparable only to what happened to our country in the 18th century," he said. At that time Poland was partitioned among Russia, Austria and Prussia.

National television also broadcast a 45-minute sermon by Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, who was once under house arrest during the Stalin era, in which he called for peace and calm and reminded Poles of bitter experiences in the past when their country was wiped off the map.

The decision to broadcast Cardinal Wyszynski's sermon before thousands of pilgrims in the southern city of Czestochowa was unprecedented in 36 years of Communist rule and underscored the gravity of the situation.

Before the broadcast of Cardinal Wyszynski's sermon, Mr. Wojna reminded Poles that their nation lay in the Soviet Union's security zone, and any challenge to the rule of the Communist Party could have incalculable consequences.

He said there were some things in the Communist system which cannot be challenged. He described demands by strikers for the dismantling of the official trade union structure as "negative." This question has become the stumbling block in negotiations between the government and the Gdansk strikers.

Cardinal Wyszynski, who has struggled for decades for greater ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Associated Press

Polish First Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski gestures as he reopens negotiations in Gdansk.

Gierek Grip May Be Temporary Unless He Resuscitates Economy

By John Darnton

WARSAW, Aug. 26 (NYT) — By dismissing the premier and almost half of the party's ruling Politburo, Edward Gierek, the Communist leader, has woo some breathing space in his effort to ride out Poland's economic and political crisis.

But many well-informed Polish sources, including some inside the government, believe that his new grip on the situation may well be temporary and that he may not survive as head of the party.

Much depends upon what happens in the next few days: whether

NEWS ANALYSIS

the strikers who have closed the Baltic ports accept the government's changes and concessions, or whether they continue to press more militant demands that challenge the precepts of 36 years of Communist rule.

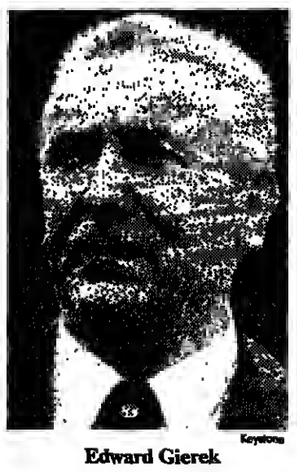
In the long run, Mr. Gierek's ability to ride out the crisis depends upon his ability to make good on his promises Sunday to breathe life into the country's moribund economy. No one here believes such a resuscitation can be accomplished in less than three years, and not without requiring further sacrifices from a public that feels its belt cannot be tightened a single notch more.

The weakness of Mr. Gierek's hold on power was revealed by the Communist Party purge Sunday. He had proposed to the Politburo that it convene a simple two-hour session of the 140-member Central Committee for informational purposes only.

Full-Fledged Debate

Instead, largely at the insistence of the powerful defense minister, Wojciech Jaruzelski, the plenary session turned into a full-fledged debate aimed at isolating and expunging those persons responsible for Poland's economic ills.

To preserve his own position, reliable Polish sources said, Mr. Gierek had to accept a certain amount of blame and, even more significantly, accept changes in the Politburo that could not have been pleasing to him. He watched as his closest associates were dismissed — including Edward Babiuch, the premier — and two former opponents whom he had driven from power were restored to Politburo membership.



Keystone

Edward Gierek

One was Stefan Olszowski, 48, the former foreign minister, who is bright, articulate and ambitious. Two years ago Mr. Olszowski wrote a widely disseminated paper on the necessity of economic reform and launched a behind-the-scenes challenge for the party leadership.

Mr. Gierek exacted revenge during the party congress last February when Mr. Olszowski was dropped from the Politburo and named ambassador to East Germany.

The second figure recalled from political oblivion was Tadeusz Grabski, who resumed his position on the Central Committee and was promoted to the deputy premiership. A local party secretary in the province of Konin last year, Mr. Grabski was booted out of office after disseminating a diatribe against government policies.

Public Humiliation

In wording that seemed to render his humiliation public, Mr. Gierek announced the reinstatements by saying, "We called to the responsible posts also those comrades who had perceived earlier the growing irregularities and tried to counteract them and whose voice we had not heeded in time."

If Mr. Olszowski was a potential challenger before, he is doubly so now, in the opinion of Western diplomats. "Until yesterday," said one European embassy official, "Gierek's huge strength was that no one was waiting in the wings. Now, all that has changed. Olszowski is Western-oriented in his liberal economic reforms but he is a hard-liner politically and acceptable to the Soviet Union."

Analysts of Sunday's shakeup note that there were dismissals to satisfy numerous constituents. Intellectuals who bridled under restrictive news coverage took solace

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Associated Press

Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan defended his China policy at a press conference Monday. At left is his running mate, George Bush, who returned from a China visit Sunday.

Reagan Draws Peking Criticism Despite Altered Stand on Taiwan

From Agency Dispatches

PEKING, Aug. 26 — U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock was summoned to the Chinese Foreign Ministry today, reportedly to receive a formal protest about Ronald Reagan's statements on U.S. relations with Taiwan. Mr. Woodcock earlier today publicly attacked Mr. Reagan, saying that the Republican presidential nominee's China policy could destroy U.S.-Chinese relations.

Mr. Reagan said yesterday in Los Angeles that, if elected he would abide by the Taiwan Relations Act, which prohibits setting up an official U.S. government office in Taiwan. He thus effectively abandoned his proposal to convert the U.S. liaison office on Taiwan into an official office and acknowledged that he had made misstatements with regard to U.S. policy toward Taiwan. It appears, however, that the Chinese still regard his position as potentially damaging to relations between the two countries.

American sources said Mr. Woodcock had met Zhang Wenjin, the vice foreign minister in charge of North American affairs.

Mr. Woodcock's statements were the latest in a growing controversy in Peking on the issue, which has been clouded by confusion and contradiction and which has blossomed into Mr. Reagan's most serious foreign policy dilemma.

Mr. Woodcock said Mr. Reagan's policy could lead to the closure of the U.S. Embassy in Peking, the rupture of what have been improving relations and a deterioration of the U.S. position worldwide.

He said the triangular relationship between China, Taiwan and the United States was delicate but added, "We should preserve both the fact and the appearance of the unofficiality of our relations with Taiwan."

This balancing act was working very well, Mr. Woodcock said, with tensions "at their lowest levels in 30 years."

"To endanger a carefully crafted relationship [between China and the United States] is to run the risk of gravely weakening the United States' international position" at a particularly sensitive time in global affairs, he said.

Mr. Woodcock said he called the news conference on his own initiative because his "continued silence might be misunderstood."

Mr. Woodcock's comments follow bitter attacks in the Chinese press over statements by Mr. Reagan that he favored some form of official relations with Taiwan.

Mr. Reagan and George Bush, his running mate, held a news conference yesterday in an effort to calm the diplomatic and political furor that had developed during Mr. Bush's trip last week to Peking. At the news briefing, Mr. Reagan delivered what advisers called his definitive policy statement on Taiwan and China.

The nine-page statement conformed more closely to what Mr. Bush reportedly told the Chinese — that the Reagan-Bush ticket would abide by the Taiwan Relations Act — than to what Mr. Reagan had been saying on the campaign trail.

In the statement, Mr. Reagan said he would accept the continuation of the unofficial relations with Taiwan as carried out by the American Institute, a private foundation funded by the U.S. government.

The reason, he said, was that the present liaison office, although

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

INSIDE

U.S. Egypt Base

The United States plans to spend up to $400,000 million to transform an Egyptian air base into a launching pad for the U.S. rapid-deployment force. Page 5.

Gower Champion

Just as his newest show was opening on Broadway, leading U.S. dance choreographer Gower Champion died of cancer in New York City. Page 3.

Muskie Blames Oil Countries For Problem of Poor Nations

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 26 (NYT) — U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie opened a new round of bargaining between rich and poor nations yesterday, charging that oil states bear a unique responsibility for the world's economic plight.

Addressing a special session of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Muskie singled out the crude-oil exporters, accusing them of exercising a ponderous drag on development and growth and promoting global inflation. He reminded the Africans, Asians and Latin Americans who sell no oil that their bill for petroleum this year will be almost double all the aid they receive.

Mr. Muskie called for stable oil prices and supply to avoid further trauma to the international economy.

The goal of most developing nations at this gathering, however, is to extract from the West and Japan what India's Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao called a massive transfer of resources on a predictable, long-term and assured basis.

Mr. Narasimha Rao, whose country is chairman of the 120 developing countries, laid out the major planks in the platform.

Among the demands were cartels such as OPEC to raise prices of other raw materials, a doubling of

Edmund Muskie

foreign aid from the rich, lower barriers against exports by the poor and an International Monetary Fund facility that would bail out weaker countries with easier terms.

He said little about the oil producers, but suggested it was the West's fault they had raised prices.

The divergent approaches of Mr. Muskie and Mr. Narasimha Rao are considered indicative of how difficult it will be to reach economic agreement.

The special session is already behind schedule. In preliminary gatherings this summer, rich and poor were unable to agree even on the ground rules. Actual negotiations are due to begin in January and end next September.

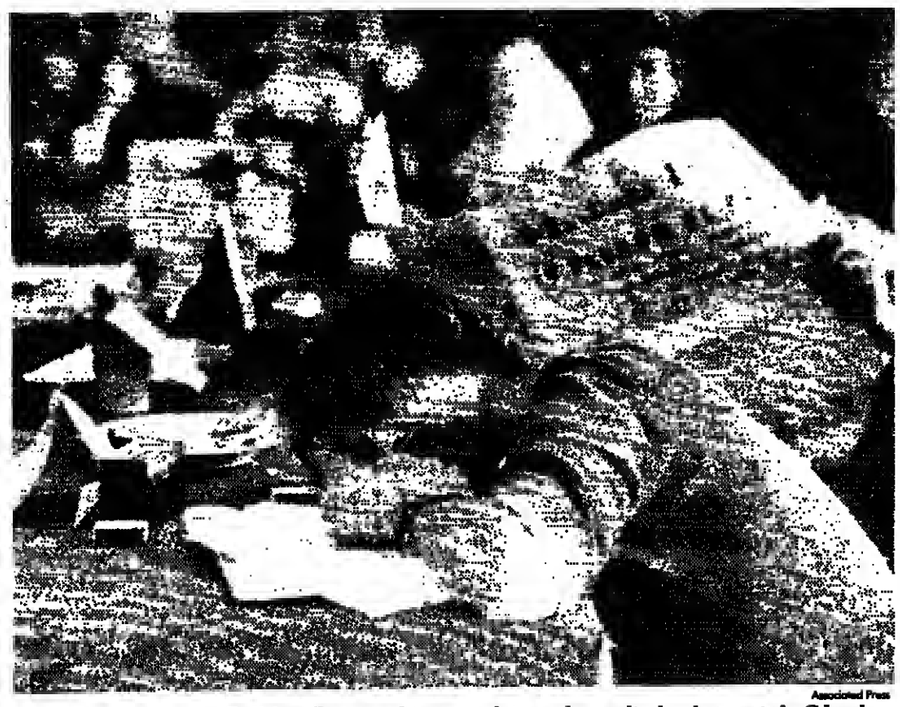
Mr. Muskie, who twice cautioned the delegates that they must be realistic, offered a list of proposals acceptable to the United States that the poor are expected to regard as modest.

Among them are a new fund to promote the search for oil and other energy sources in the Third World, a pledge against building bigger obstacles to trade from the poor — like the so-called voluntary agreements imposed by the United States on textile exporters — expansion of the preferential, or cut-rate, tariffs now granted on some products from the developing world, help for food producers and a bigger voice for the poor in global economic decisions, which usually means a reshuffling of votes in the IMF and the World Bank.

Support Asked

Mr. Muskie said that the West in general and the United States in particular should increase foreign aid. But the former senator from Maine warned that popular support for these measures will not be forth-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Associated Press

Fatigue overcomes a Polish strike committee negotiator as he awaits developments in Gdansk.

Poland Grants Workers Right to Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

cess to the official media, said the natinn must realise that it needs peace and calm.

The Soviet Union, in its first comment, described the Polish events as completely internal affairs. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Soviet-Polish relations were and are characterized by mutual cooperation in all spheres.

Strikers at Mass

While Mr. Wojna spoke, the strikers at Gdansk were attending a Roman Catholic Mass in the shipyard to pray for the success of negotiations.

Negotiations between the joint strike committee in Gdansk and the team nf government officials resumed for the first time since Sunday's Communist Party upheaval in Warsaw, which resulted in the nuster of Premier Edward Babiuch and three other Politburo members.

Jozef Pinkowski was named the new premier in the purge presided over by party leader Edward Gierek, in which seven other leaders — ineluding hard-line ideologist Jerzy Lukasiewicz — lost their jobs in the biggest shake-up in a decade. Mr. Gierek then went on to concessions that were considered unthinkable in the Eastern bloc. These included:

- Trade union elections by secret ballot, with the nominations open to all and not just to party members.
- Curtailment of the ambitious investment program that has been one of the causes of Poland's economic difficulty.
- Nonparty representatives at the trade union congress and among the national leadership, if they are elected by the workers.
- Restoration of the telephone service between Gdansk and the remainder of Poland.

Ineluding the new strikes reported today, an estimated 250,000 workers across Poland were away from their jobs. The walkouts in Gdansk, focus of the entire nation's labor turmoil, were in their 13th day.

At the start of today's strike negotiations in Gdansk, strike leaders rejected as insufficient Mr. Gierek's offer of open trade union elections and said they want a totally independent union system. Workers later cheered strike leader Lech Walesa when he announced that Mr. Jagielski had agreed that a group of experts from both sides should discuss their demands for independent trade unions.

Strike Teams Meet

Mr. Jagielski and his team of government negotiators met with Mr. Walesa and 18 other members of the strikers presidium for an hour today, then the talks were recessed briefly. The session resumed early in the afternoon.

In an account today of Mr. Gierek's speech on Sunday, Pravda excluded all reference to independent and open trade union elections. Reproducing a Tass report of the speech, Pravda merely said: "The forthcoming Polish trade union congress should decide about the role of trade unions."

East European Press

The East European press in general reported the shakeup in the Polish government last weekend, but continued to tell readers little or nothing about the shipyard strikes and other labor unrest which precipitated the change. The demands of the workers at Lenin Shipyard have not been reported at all.

In Czechoslovakia, there were equally restrained reports on the weekend changes and their consequences. One Czech newspaper reported that "in a number of demands put forward by the work teams, the question of trade unions holds an important place."

Even the official press of Romania, which prides itself on a degree of independence from Moscow, did not report Mr. Gierek's offer of open and independent trade union elections. Today's newspapers reported instead Mr. Gierek's warning that his government could not agree to any demands which struck at Poland's existence as a Communist society.

Gierek Grip Could Slip

(Continued from Page 1)

in the dismissal of Jerzy Lukaszewicz as propaganda minister and Maciej Szczepanski as head of radio and television.

Reform-minded economists greeted the departure of Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk as head of the powerful Planning Commission. Workers were glad to see the departure of Tadeusz Pyka, a deputy premier, and Jan Szydlak, head of the Central Trade Union Council.

Second Choice

The elevation of Jozef Pinkowski to the premiership was not deemed especially significant. He was a second choice, after Mieczyslaw Jagielski, a deputy premier who is not in good health.

In the division of responsibilities, which has not yet been made public, it was learned that one of the most powerful figures is now Stanislaw Kania. He has under him the army, the ministries of Interior, Justice and Health and the party organization.

In general outline, the new Politburo is more prone to adopt economie reforms, which seem indispensable if the country is to climb out of the morass it is now in. Ironically, it was Mr. Babiuch's attempted reform of food-price subsidies that triggered the past eight weeks of labor strife.

To end that strife seems as great a task as solving the underlying economie disarray that produced it, and in tackling the job Mr. Gierek is now in a much weaker posture than 12 days ago, when the Gdansk strike began.

East-Bloc Maneuvers

BUDAPEST, Aug. 26 (AP) — Hungarian troops left today for Warsaw Pact maneuvers to be held in East Germany in the first half of September, the official news agency said. About 40,000 troops from the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia are to take part in the exercises, called "Brothers in Arms '80."

Maneuvers are to take place near the Polish border and on the Baltic, but they were scheduled and announced long before the current strikes in Poland.

Bolivia Will Expel French Newsman

LA PAZ, Aug. 26 (UPI) — A French correspondent was arrested yesterday in a raid by Bolivian soldiers on the office of Agence France-Presse and will be expelled for transmitting "false information," officials said today.

The newsman, Albert Brun, was held in connection with a story concerning last week's detention of Jorge Siles Salinas, a brother of opposition leader Hernan Siles Zuazo. Mr. Brun reportedly said in a news dispatch that Mr. Siles Salinas had been beaten.

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Role in East Europe Could Be Affected

ILO Has Stake in Polish Labor Outcome

By Iain Guest

GENEVA, Aug. 26 (IHT) — The Polish crisis is being closely watched at the International Labor Organization tn see whether the strikers will limit their demands to greater representation within the Communist system, or use their bargaining power to set up trade unions outside the umbrella of the Communist Party.

The latter would be seen as a fundamental departure from the principles of Communism and thus some observers feel that it could invite Soviet intervention — but it could also have a crucial bearing nn efforts by the ILO to improve labor rights in Eastern Europe.

The ILO is the United Nations's specialized agency setting labor standards, and there is speculation that it could be invited to mediate in the Polish crisis after the ILO director general, Francis Blanchard, offered his good offices last week. Yesterday, the Geneva-based International Metalworkers Federation with affiliates in 70 countries — none of them East European — called on the ILO to supervise union elections in Poland.

Herman Rehhan, general secretary of the IMF, described the concession on Sunday by the Polish government — the promise of trade union elections by secret ballot — as "the single biggest victory for the working class under any Communist regime any place, any time."

Forum for Debate

In addition to its role as a possible intermediary, the ILO is also of interest as the forum for a prolonged and often bitter debate over trade union rights in Eastern Europe. This has seen Poland accused by Western unions of suppressing the Self-Defense Committee (KOR), whose leaders have been rounded up in the present unrest. Like the Soviet Union, the Polish government has been accused of violating the ILO convention allowing for freedom to form and join trade unions, which it ratified in 1957.

In a related charge, Czechoslovakia has been accused of discriminating against the signatories of the Charter 77 human rights manifesto.

While these charges have attracted considerable publicity, an ILO standing body of legal experts has, for several years, been quietly urging Poland to amend its labor code of 1974, which forbids the formation of trade unions outside the party-controlled "Central Council of Trade Unions."

This dialogue could be drastically affected by the crisis in Poland. In particular, observers here are waiting to see whether the offer by the government of free union elections simply implies greater representation for the strikers within the council. If so, then ILO officials predict no let up from Western criticism.

If, however, the crisis leads to demands from the strikers for a multiplicity of trade unions, then it would be viewed as a major victory in the West but a threat in the Soviet Union, which has denounced such bodies as Charter 77, the Free Union of Soviet Workers and KOR as "products of Western propaganda" at ILO meetings.

Key Test

The dialogue with Eastern Europe is seen by many as a key test of the ILO's effectiveness in enforcing trade union rights — and indeed of the whole UN human rights apparatus, but opinion is sharply divided over its results. Some feel that it has cruelly exposed the ILO's limitations: the Russians have ignored queries, the Polish government has still not amended its legislation, and last year the Czechs imprisoned several Charter 77 activists.

Against this, others see the dialogue as vital at a time of East-West tensions, and ILO officials are savoring what they see as a major breakthrough: the first-ever agreement by the Russians to accept an ILO mission to investigate labor charges following a similar visit to Poland early in May.

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Russia Expected to Retaliate If U.S. Forces Attacked Iran

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (NYT) — Defense Department intelligence specialists have concluded that a U.S. military assault against Iran would probably lead the Soviet Union to send forces into that country, government officials said yesterday.

The officials cited the intelligence assessment to refute reports last week that the Carter administration was actively contemplating a military strike against Iran in mid-October. The reports, prepared by Jack Anderson, the syndicated columnist, were officially denied by the White House and the Pentagon.

'More Relaxed Attitude'

Officials said the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency was asked earlier this year tn examine in detail how the Soviet Union would respond to various U.S. military actions against Iran. The agency, they said, concluded that while Moscow was unlikely to react to a small-scale rescue operation such as the one last April, there was a good chance that it would respond to a major assault by moving forces into northern Iran.

In a similar study, the Central Intelligence Agency was said by one official to have taken "a more relaxed attitude" toward the prospects for Soviet military intervention, hut it, too, is said to have concluded that this possibility could not be ruled out.

The findings of the two agencies are said by officials to have led President Carter and senior aides to rule out military action against Iran for the foreseeable future, barring any significant worsening in the treatment of the hostages.

In five widely publicized columns last week, Mr. Anderson said that Mr. Carter "was rushing ahead with plans to invade Iran," in order "to save himself from almost certain defeat" in the November presidential election.

Mr. Anderson wrote that "the primary target is Kharg Island in the Persian Gulf and possibly some of the Iranian oil fields." Kharg Island is Iran's primary facility for pumping oil into tankers for export.

'Simply Untrue'

Early last week, the White House denied any plans to attack Iran and said the report that Mr. Carter was ready to use force to improve his domestic political position was "grotesque." Last Friday, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, in a radio interview, said, "It's simply untrue that there's a presidential intention to invade Iran."

While denying any military move against Iran was being prepared, one Pentagon aide said that some senior military officers had recently expressed concern that Mr. Carter could be tempted to order a military show of force before November to strengthen his political standing at home.

In his columns, Mr. Anderson said there were several "jigsaw pieces" that suggested a large action against Iran was being prepared, including a decision by Mr. Carter last February to move a surveillance satellite over Iran, the movement of a squadron of F-4 fighters and about 500 support personnel to Egypt, the installation of ultrasecret communications gear in Egypt and the deployment of six container ships filled with military equipment to the Indian Ocean.

Although officials declined to discuss operations in the region, they acknowledged that there has been a steady increase in military activities in the vicinity of the Gulf. But they said the activities were not components of a specific operation targeted against Iran, but part of a long-term program for creating a rapid deployment force for use in the event of Soviet aggression.

Contingency Plans

They added that the deployment of F-4 jet fighters to Egypt and the military cargo ships to the U.S. base at Diego Garcia were not secret operations and had been announced by the Pentagon.

Discussing the possibility of an attack on Kharg Island, officials said that several options for striking Iran were drawn up soon after the seizure of the hostages last November, including attacks against the country's oil facilities. They reported, however, that following the abortive rescue attempt last April, these contingency plans have received only scant high-level attention.

This situation could change, the officials said, if the lives of the hostages were placed in jeopardy.

Some officials suggested in reporting U.S. plans for an Iranian invasion, Mr. Anderson may have obtained details of a Pentagon war game conducted last June known as "Positive Leap." In the exercise, senior military commanders are said to have tested the capacity of U.S. air, naval and ground forces to intervene in a timely manner in a conflict in Iran.

Other officials disclosed that the administration is planning a series of military exercises in the Gulf this fall. In two of the exercises, they said, small contingents of Marine and Army troops would be landed on the Arabian Peninsula, but not in the vicinity of Iran.

At the State Department, officials reacted cautiously to an announcement yesterday by the militants nt the U.S. Embassy in Tehran saying that any military move against Iran could result in the death of the hostages. The officials speculated that the statement was provoked, in part, by the Anderson articles.

U.S. Seeks to Revive Talks On Palestinian Self-Rule

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (NYT) — Despite new differences with both Egypt and Israel, the United States intends to make another effort at the end of this week to revive the negotiations on Palestinian self-rule, administration officials said.

They said that Sol Linowitz, President Carter's special Middle East negotiator, planned to fly to Israel on Saturday for talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, and a few days later to Egypt to see President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Linowitz said he was not optimistic that his mission would end the impasse in the negotiations, but he hoped to see if Egypt and Israel could agree at least to a new round of technical-level talks.

Progress Impossible

Mr. Sadat has already said it would be useless to resume negotiations until after the U.S. presidential election in November. He said he wanted a new three-way meeting with Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin at that time.

The United States has told Mr. Sadat it believes that the negotiations should not wait until November. Mr. Linowitz, in his meetings with the Egyptian leader, intends to find out if there is any flexibility in his position.

Mr. Sadat has said that Israel's action in passing a law formalizing its annexation of Arab East Jerusalem and declaring the united city the capital, as well as its refusal to stop the establishment of settlements on the West Bank, have made progress in the talks impossible.

Mr. Begin agrees with the United States that the negotiations should be resumed now, but refuses to make any compromises on Jerusalem or the Israeli settlements. In addition, Mr. Begin has undertaken a major attack on the Carter administration for its decision to abstain at the United Nations Security Council last week on the vote condemning Israel for its Jerusalem policies.

The Israeli Cabinet called the U.S. abstention "astonishing," and described it as capitulation to what it termed the blackmail of oil terrorists.

Dutch to Move Embassy

THE HAGUE, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — The Netherlands has decided to move its embassy in Israel from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, the government announced today.

The Netherlands is the only European nation to have its diplomatie mission in Jerusalem, which Israel recently declared to be its eternal and undivided capital.

Since the Israeli declaration, Venezuela, Uruguay, Chile, Ecuador and Costa Rica have decided to move their embassies out of Jerusalem to Tel Aviv. The Netherlands was among several nations told by Arab countries that diplomatic and economic relations would be severed if their missions were not moved from Jerusalem.

Haiti Shifts Embassy, Too

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Haiti will move its embassy in Israel from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv in accordance with UN condemnation of Israel for officially making Jerusalem its capital, Foreign Minister Georges Salomon said today.

Egypt Protests Canal

CAIRO, Aug. 26 (AP) — Egypt served notice today that Israel would be violating international law if it digs a Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal through part of occupied Arab territories.

The Israeli government Sunday gave preliminary approval to a canal that would run through the Gaza Strip — a territory Israel captured from Egypt in 1967. "If this projected canal passes through any Arab lands occupied by Israel during the 1967 war, then it is a total violation of international law," Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Aly said.

Reagan Met By Criticism

(Continued from Page 1)

technically owned by a private foundation, is so permeated with government influence that it is, in effect, an official U.S. office.

Mr. Reagan then attacked President Carter for what he said was a hypocritical insistence that the U.S.-Taiwanese relationship "is not, indeed, an official relationship."

Mr. Reagan, in previous statements, had insisted on the same thing, terming the Taiwan office unofficial and saying that as president he would favor expanded "official government relationship" with Taiwan. Yesterday, when asked why he had made such statements, Mr. Reagan said: "Well, if I did in discussions of that, then I misstated."

The scene at the news conference was tense, with Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush attempting to divert attention from Mr. Reagan's earlier statements. The major campaign officials stood grim-faced on the side and sent up a chorus of "no's" when a reporter said that Mr. Reagan on Aug. 16 called for "government-to-government relations" with Taiwan.

Peter Teeley, Mr. Bush's press secretary, dashed toward the podium to urge his boss to refute that statement. "He did not say that," Mr. Bush said, shaking his finger at the reporters. "If you're referring to the press conference I attended, the governor did not say government-to-government relations."

In fact, Mr. Reagan was asked on that occasion whether he advocated a "government-to-government relationship" with Taiwan, and he said, "Yes, I think that liaison — this is what I stress — that could be official."

Burma Amnesty Prompts Rebels To Surrender

RANGOON, Burma, Aug. 26 (AP) — The leader of an ethnic-based rebel group in eastern Burma surrendered with 145 of his followers in southern Shan state under a government amnesty, it was officially reported today.

Lo Hsi Ming and his supporters in the Shan State Revolutionary Army brought 130 automatic weapons with them when they surrendered last Friday, the report said.

Mr. Lo is the younger brother of "opium king" Lo Hsi Han, who was sentenced to death six years ago for drug trafficking but was recently released under an amnesty.

The younger Mr. Lo appeared as a government witness during his brother's trial and later went underground to lead a rebel group of ethnic Chinese tribesmen known as Kokang in the Shan area.

Sa Carneiro Side Barely Wins Vote To Reject Probe

LISBON, Aug. 26 (AP) — Members of Portugal's governing coalition mustered a single-vote majority early today to throw out opposition demands for a special parliamentary investigation into charges that center-rightist Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro sought to hide a large personal debt six years ago.

Ending a 12-hour meeting of the recessed parliament's permanent commission, all 15 members of parties belonging to Mr. Sa Carneiro's Democratic Alliance voted to reject separate motions filed by the Socialists and Communists.

The 15 opposition deputies nn the commission, including Socialists, Communists and one member of the Popular Democratie Union, all voted for the inquiry.

The tie-breaking vote, cast by a member of the tiny, semi-independent Reformers group, went against the opposition proposals, thus blocking further action on the alleged debt by the legislature before parliamentary elections set for Oct. 5.

Mr. Sa Carneiro and his brother, Ricardo, have been charged in the Communist newspaper O Diario with using fraudulent means to clear about $600,000 in debts through a nationalized bank. The premier has filed a lawsuit against the newspaper over the matter.

India Cholera Toll: 390

NEW DELHI, Aug. 26 (AP) — About 390 persons have died this summer in a cholera epidemic in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh, the United News of India reported today. A total of 4,761 cholera and gastroenteritis cases were reported in the state, the news agency quoted an official as saying.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Kabul Reports Clashes Near Iranian Border

NEW DELHI, Aug. 26 (UPI) — The Afghan government conceded today that heavy fighting was occurring in the southern provinces of Afghanistan, particularly along the border with Iran.

Radio Kabul, in a broadcast monitored in New Delhi, said, "A number of terrorists in the Shahre Safa area of Zabul province attacked two caravans of trucks and clashed with the armed forces of the 46th battalion."

Shahre Safa is located on the border between the provinces of Zabul and Kandahar, about 190 miles southwest of Kabul. Afghan rebels for the past several weeks have been reporting battles there, but Radio Kabul had made no mention of them. The radio today also reported fighting between guerrillas and government troops at two places in the northern provinces bordering the Soviet Union.

Bani-Sadr Asks Cabinet Ministers to Remain

TEHRAN, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr today asked all ministers of the current government to remain in office, as a stalemate continued over the selection of a new Cabinet.

The Iranian president made the request after seven ministers jointly offered their resignations to him, saying their work had ended with the appointment of Premier Mohammed Ali Rajaie.

The president and premier have disagreed on some of the ministerial nominees who, under the constitution, must be approved by Mr. Bani-Sadr before being presented to the Majlis (parliament) for a vote of confidence. Mr. Bani-Sadr reportedly has sought to prevent the Cabinet from being dominated by hard-line members of the Islamic Republican Party, which supports Mr. Rajaie.

Rebels Encircled by Papua New Guinea Force

VILA, Vanuatu, Aug. 26 (AP) — Jimmy Stevens, the leader of secessionist rebels, and several hundred of his supporters have been surrounded by Papua New Guinea troops in a forest village, a government spokesman said today.

The rebel group, holed up in Vanafo village in Espiritu Santo, has indicated it wants to surrender, but so far has made no move to come to the checkpoint of the Papua New Guinea forces, said Peter Taurakoto, permanent secretary of the Vanuatu Ministry of Home Affairs.

Mr. Taurakoto said that Mr. Stevens and his men were ready to surrender but were "scared stiff" of the Papua New Guinea defense forces, especially the jungle fighters. He said they were afraid that the troops, who were called in to suppress the rebellion, would kill them. "But that's not the intention of the Vanuatu government," Mr. Taurakoto added.

U.S. May Speed Up Nuclear Fusion Plans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP) — The House of Representatives has approved a bill declaring it a national commitment to complete a demonstration nuclear fusion power plant by the end of the century and an interim test facility by 1987.

The measure, passed 365-7 yesterday, now goes to the Senate. It earmarks a $434.5-million installment for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 while envisioning an eventual $20 billion federal commitment toward meeting the goal.

The present legislative timetable calls for a demonstration fusion power plant by the year 2015. The proposed speedup legislation has 160 House co-sponsors.

Youths Battle Police in North Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Bands of youths waged hit-and-run attacks today on police patrolling a predominantly black area where about 500 people, some throwing rocks and bottles, surrounded a police station yesterday to protest the shooting of a teen-ager.

Twelve policemen and two fireman were injured during four hours of violence yesterday. Seven persons were arrested.

Yesterday's incidents began about 7:30 p.m. in North Philadelphia as demonstrators surrounded police district headquarters to protest the death of William Green, 17, a stolen car suspect shot Sunday during a struggle with a white policeman. Police said it was an accident.

Carter Proposal on Taxes Rejects Broad Reduction

(Continued from Page 1)

starts Oct. 1, 1980, might come to $7 billion, officials said. The Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration, which tries to reinvigorate companies and localities in high-unemployment areas, would get an extra $1 billion of loan and loan-guarantee authority for fiscal year 1981 and an extra $2 billion for fiscal year 1982, the officials said.

The proposal for income tax credits equivalent to 10 percent of Social Security payroll taxes would include cash payments to nonprofit employers that pay no federal taxes, such as city and state governments that have elected to participate in the Social Security program.

It is expected that income taxes withheld from wages and salaries would be reduced to take account of the credit against Social Security taxes, so that most workers would experience no loss of take-home pay or perhaps even an increase. The credit would be payable in cash to workers and employers who owe no income tax.

The proposed effective date is Jan. 1, 1981. However, when withholding taxes are adjusted will depend on when — and if — Congress enacts the tax credit. Among some members of Congress there is a fear that if the matter is delayed until 1981, with retroactive effect to Jan. 1, the tendency of Congress to procrastinate could delay the change in withholding for months.

When the Social Security payroll tax rises next Jan. 1 to 6.65 percent from 6.13 percent, the taxable wage base also will go up, to $29,700 from $25,900 this year. The overall result will be to boost the maximum tax payable by an employee or employer to $1,975.05 from $1,587.67 this year.

Payroll tax payments into the Social Security old-age trust fund would be unaffected by the income tax credit and so the ability of the trust fund to pay monthly benefits would not be weakened, according to Rep. Gephardt.

Kennedy Meets Carter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (NYT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, emerging from a private one-hour meeting with President Carter at the White House, said yesterday that he was very much encouraged by Mr. Carter's plans to reduce unemployment and that he would campaign actively for the president's re-election.

Sen. Kennedy, however, said he felt that the job-creation component of Mr. Carter's economic revitalization program needed to be strengthened. The consultation was of major political significance because Sen. Kennedy has made unemployment his biggest point of contention with the president.

Austria ITT Head Held in Scandal

VIENNA, Aug. 26 (UPI) — The top executive in Austria of the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. was arrested today as a suspect in a bribery scandal centering around Vienna's new hospital.

Fritz Mayer, chairman of the board of ITT in Austria and president of the Austrian Industry Association, was jailed pending an investigation into charges that he allegedly bribed officials to get contracts for the hospital.

Mr. Mayer was the 10th person to be arrested in connection with the bribery scandal, described as the biggest in the country's postwar history. All are suspected of having paid or received kickback money in connection with the construction of the hospital.

Oil States Are Assailed

(Continued from Page 1)

coming unless other nations are also prepared to do their part.

Not only must oil exporters bear some of the burden, he said, but the Soviet bloc must as well. This group, Mr. Muskie said, should increase both its aid and trade and also help in stabilizing commodity prices.

In contrast, Mr. Narasimha Rao did not mention the Soviet group. For all practical purposes it is not involved in the bargaining here, although its delegates tend to support the Third World.

Consistent with the Third World goal of political solidarity with the oil producers and hope of gaining cut-rate oil and aid from them, Mr. Narasimha Rao was protective of the member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

For example, he urged that the IMF examine nations with trade surpluses in the West with the same scrutiny that the lending organization extends to the poor countries with payments deficits. But he did not suggest an IMF examination of the nations with the largest balance-of-payments surpluses, the oil states of the Gulf.

Mr. Narasimha Rao blamed overconsumption in the West and the West's "exported inflation" for the present oil-price level. Mr. Muskie partly agreed, saying that the rich nations should import less crude.

Carter's Energy Envoy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (UPI) — President Carter today announced the appointment of John Sawhill, deputy energy secretary, as the U.S. representative to the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Sept. 22-26.

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Associated Press

VIOLENT ANTI-STRAUSS RALLY — More than 100 policemen and at least four demonstrators were injured during a tumultuous demonstration in Hamburg Monday night against an election rally by Franz-Josef Strauss, who is challenging Helmut Schmidt for the chancellery of West Germany. The riots, in which six firebrigade trucks, 27 police vehicles and an unknown number of private cars were damaged, reportedly started when 15,000 anti-Strauss demonstrators marched on the hall where Mr. Strauss was speaking, according to the police.

She Told Panthers Baby Was Not by Husband

FBI Notes Quote Seberg on Pregnancy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (NYT) — According to transcripts of Federal Bureau of Investigation wiretaps in 1970, Jean Seberg, the late actress, told two persons at the Berkeley, Calif., headquarters of the Black Panther Party that she was pregnant by someone other than her husband, perhaps by an official of the party.

Miss Seberg committed suicide last year in Paris, and Romain Gary, the French diplomat and author who was her husband in 1970, said then that the baby was his and that the bureau had destroyed the actress' life with a smear campaign.

Bureau documents released after Mr. Gary made his charges showed that there had been a plot to release the information to news organizations in an attempt to besmirch the reputation of Miss Seberg, who was an active supporter of the black nationalist movement.

But, according to FBI documents, agents were instructed by the bureau's director, J. Edgar Hoover, to postpone the use of the information for at least two months to protect "the sensitive source of information." Before permission was given to plant the information, it was reported by the Los Angeles Times, but the columnist who reported it, Joyce Haber, has not identified her source and has stated that, if she was used by the FBI, she did not know it.

Husband's Version

Mr. Gary said at a Paris news conference last year that his wife was seven months pregnant when she read the articles about her and the Black Panther, and that she immediately went into labor. The baby, a girl, was delivered by emergency cesarean section and died three days later.

However, according to transcripts of an April 12, 1970, conversation between Miss Seberg and the two persons at the Panther Party headquarters in Berkeley, Miss Seberg talked of her decision to have the baby, which was not her husband's, and her husband's reaction to that decision.

"I told him the truth," the transcript quotes her as saying. "He was really very civilized. Very nice."

The transcript was obtained by Reed Irvine, editor of the newsletter Accuracy in Media, through a Freedom of Information request. While Miss Seberg did not specifically state who the father of the child was, Mr. Irvine said in a press release and at a news conference that the tape showed the father to be Raymond Hewitt, then the Black Panther "minister of education."

But in another transcript, this one of a conversation a week later, Miss Seberg is quoted as saying that she planned to sue Newsweek magazine for publishing a report that she had become pregnant by a black activist in California. She and Mr. Gary were awarded $10,000 in that suit.

Miss Seberg said in 1974 that she had "cracked up" after the baby's death. According to Mr. Gary, Miss Seberg attempted suicide every year on the anniversary of her child's death. The actress died last September, at age 40, of an overdose of barbiturates, leaving a suicide note.

Carter Opposes Plan for Weapons Plant

House's Nerve Gas Move Reopens Debate

By A.O. Sulzberger Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (NYT) — The item in the military construction appropriations bill for 1981 was only two paragraphs long, buried amid such topics as the MX missile and military bases in the Middle East, so it was not even debated on the floor of the House of Representatives when it was approved.

But since then the decision, made June 27, to appropriate $3.15 million to begin building a factory that could produce a new generation of nerve gas weapons has revived a decade-old battle over whether there is a need to modernize the Army's ability to wage chemical warfare.

Opponents of the new, binary nerve gas weapon fear that Congress is backing into what is estimated to be at least a $2-billion program to produce new weapons and safely dispose of the nation's current stockpile of millions of nerve gas artillery shells, bombs and land mines.

Change of Mood

In many respects, the fight is strikingly similar to one that began in late 1973 when the Army, which had long wanted the new nerve gas system, announced plans to spend $200 million to produce a binary gas artillery shell. That battle ended in August, 1974, when the House eliminated the money from the Defense Department's appropriations.

Proponents of the new system believe the mood of Congress and of the nation has changed since the House took that action. The House action, however, has not yet been matched by similar action in the Senate.

The binary concept, first proposed by Army scientists in 1954, involves building bombs and artillery shells that contain two chemicals that are relatively harmless when separated but mix together to form a toxic nerve gas while the projectile is in flight.

This system, its defenders argue, is safer to store and transport than the current weapons, which contain the deadly gas already mixed, and could leak if damaged. But the issue is not so much whether the new system is better than the old, although that is being argued, but rather whether the United States needs anything more than what it already has.

It was in 1969 that President Nixon decided to forego biological weapons and began to reduce the nation's stock of chemical weapons from what was then a large arsenal. Since then, Congress has repeatedly refused to authorize the binary system that the Army has been requesting.

Request Dropped, Revived

This year, the Army again requested money for the production plant. The Carter administration reviewed the request and then dropped it from its overall military budget. And there things would have stood, except for Rep. Richard Ichord, a Missouri Democrat who will retire from the House this year.

Rep. Ichord, chairman of the research and development subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, offered an amendment to the military construction appropriations bill providing for the $3.15 million requested by the Army.

He cited recent reports that the Soviet Union had used chemical weapons in Afghanistan and intelligence reports indicating that the Russians had increased and modernized their chemical inventory so that they now have the best-trained and best-equipped chemical warfare forces in the world. The amendment passed in the subcommittee with no objections and was never discussed in the full committee's debate.

"Tragically," Rep. Ichord wrote last year in Reader's Digest, "we have allowed our natural revulsion for this form of weapon to override our common sense and have permitted our deterrent capability to deteriorate dangerously."

The House decision is opposed by the Carter administration as premature, and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown have written letters to members of Congress saying so.

Meanwhile, the administration has remained in the background while an interagency group assesses military needs and also the arms control and foreign policy impact of the decision to build a binary production plant.

In late June, Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., the Virginia independent, offered an amendment similar to Rep. Ichord's to the Senate military construction bill. He later agreed to withdraw the amendment. But the bill is still in committee, where another such amendment could be introduced.

One possibility is that when the Senate and House meet this fall to work out the differences between the two bills, the Senate may quietly accept the House provision and thereby avoid a formal vote on the issue.

But opposition is already growing in the Senate from, among others, Gary Hart, D-Colo., who heads the Senate subcommittee on military construction. "I, too, am alarmed by the lack of public debate on this issue," he said recently.

Under a 1975 law, Congress cannot finance the production of binary munitions unless the president certifies that such action is essential to national security. However, proponents of building the plant at the Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas say that this prohibition does not apply to building a factory.

Illinois' Answer to Old King Tut Builds Monument to a Bad Back

GURNEE, Ill., Aug. 26 (UPI) — There is a Cairo, Ill., but don't be confused. Gurnee is the Illinois town with the pyramid.

For two years, Jim Onan has been working on a six-story, five-bedroom pyramid for his family in Gurnee, a northern Chicago suburb.

A sufferer from a chronic back ailment since childhood, the 42-year-old building contractor said he long has been interested in the alleged healing and energy-generation powers of pyramids.

Just from the time spent building his pyramid — which he said is about a year away from completion — Mr. Onan believes he has felt the benefits. "My back problems are gone, and the only thing I can attribute it to is the pyramid," he said yesterday. "I just had a physical and I'm fine."

Stories of how razor blades become sharpened and how diseases such as arthritis and cancer could be cured by pyramids enticed Mr Onan. He then experimented with small pyramids and said he confirmed reports that food placed in them would dehydrate instead of rotting.

"I want to find out — under extremely controlled circumstances — if there is something there or if people are imagining [the healing qualities]," he said. "I would like to challenge a research hospital to conduct the testing. If the merits are there, fine. If not, they can say we're nuts."

Bishop Gives Up U.S. Citizenship, May Be Deported for Fascist Past

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Bishop Valerian Trifa — a former member of the Romanian fascist movement who allegedly took part in a massacre of Jews during World War II — has surrendered his U.S. citizenship and faces possible deportation, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said today.

Bishop Trifa, now member of the Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America, headquartered in Green Lake, Mich., surrendered his papers yesterday in U.S. District Court in Detroit, the league said. Justice Department officials were unavailable to confirm Bishop Trifa's action.

B'nai B'rith quoted a statement Bishop Trifa released in court as saying: "The relinquishment of my citizenship is in no way to be considered an admission of the government allegations." The league asked the Justice Department to begin deportation proceedings immediately.

Bishop Trifa, who used the first name of Viorel during World War II, was the leader of the student organization of the Iron Guard, a pro-Hitler movement. In January, 1941, the Iron Guard rebelled against the Romanian government, rounding up hundreds, and possibly thousands, of Romanian Jews and killing them.

Bishop Trifa, who has denied he took part in the massacre, was quoted in his statement yesterday as saying that the legal moves against him had forced him to act "as a vehicle of condemnation" for "the many fine men and women who gave so much in their dedication to what was then felt as the best solution to Romania's many and complex difficulties."

Obituaries

Dancer Gower Champion, A Choreographer in U.S.

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 26 (LAT) — Gower Champion, 61, premier choreographer-director of the American theater, died yesterday in New York City a few hours before the curtain went up on the opening night of his latest Broadway show.

Mr. Champion died at noon in the intensive-care unit of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, where he had been under treatment for Waldenstrom's disease, a rare cancerous condition of the blood.

News of his death was withheld for several hours. The cast of his new show, "42nd Street," has just taken the last of their curtain calls when producer David Merrick came to center stage.

"This is a very tragic occasion for me," he said. "At 12 o'clock today, Gower Champion died."

There was a moment of stunned silence, then the audience quietly filed out of the theater. Mr. Merrick said the delay in announcing his death had been at the director's own suggestion. "He said to make sure nothing queered the opening night," Mr. Merrick told friends afterward.

Complete Showman

Dancer, choreographer, actor, director and showman, Mr. Champion had devoted his life to entertainment in all its forms. He had been successful on stage, in films and on television.

Born June 22, 1919, in Geneva, Ill., Mr. Champion was brought to Los Angeles at the age of 2 after his parents were divorced.

After sea duty with the Coast Guard during World War II, Mr. Champion teamed up with Marjorie Belcher, daughter of his former ballet teacher. Their first professional appearance was in Montreal in 1947. They were married a few months later and made their New York debut soon afterward.

UPI

Gower Champion

In 1948, Mr. Champion staged the dances for the Broadway show "Small Wonder," and this led to a trip back to Hollywood, where he choreographed "Lend an Ear," a stage show that was taken to New York for a successful run and won the Donaldson, Dance Magazine and Antoinette Perry (Tony) awards for the best dances on Broadway that year.

By the late 1950s, Mr. Champion had turned back to Broadway, making his directorial debut in the hit musical, "Bye Bye Birdie." He directed and choreographed another stage musical, "Carnival," and won another Tony for his work on "Hello, Dolly!"

He and Marge Champion were separated in 1972 and divorced the following year. His second marriage, to Karla Champion, ended in divorce in 1979.

George R. Stewart

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26 (AP) — George R. Stewart, 85, author of "Storm," "Names on the Land" and more than 30 other books, died Friday.

His 1941 best-selling novel "Storm," an account of the 12-day life of a tempest he named Maria, led what was then the U.S. Weather Bureau to begin naming hurricanes after women. It also inspired the popular song, "They Call the Wind Maria."

Andre Parrot

PARIS, Aug. 26 (AP) — Andre Parrot, 79, the French archaeologist whose discoveries of Mesopotamian civilization in Iraq won him renown in the 1930s, died Sunday. He served as director of the Louvre museum from 1968 to 1972.

Lord Godber

BEDFORD, England, Aug. 26 (AP) — Lord Godber, 66, who as Joseph Bradshaw Godber served as a minister in the Conservative governments of Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Edward Heath, died Sunday at his home near here.

Rosa Albach-Retty

VIENNA, Aug. 26 (AP) — Rosa Albach-Retty, 105, the last surviving member of the acting troupe of the Austro-Hungarian imperial court and the grandmother of Austrian actress Romy Schneider, died today.

Israeli Crime Group Said To Expand U.S. Activity

By Jeffrey Perlman

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 26 (LAT) — A group of Israeli nationals based in Los Angeles has expanded its activities from narcotics trafficking, extortion and related crimes to insurance, bankruptcy and billing fraud, George Deukmejian, the California attorney general, disclosed yesterday.

In his annual report on organized crime to the state legislature, Mr. Deukmejian also said that Joe Bonanno, a reputed organized crime leader "ostensibly living in retirement in Arizona," had apparently tried to purchase several California auto dealerships. Such takeovers are often used as a means of laundering funds derived from illegal activities, the report said.

Last February, federal agents confirmed that they were looking into charges of widespread criminal activity in the Los Angeles area on the part of several Middle Easterners associated with what some news media have termed an "Israeli Mafia."

Law enforcement officials have cautioned, however, that there was no organized group that fits the Mafia label.

Post-Murder Probe

The federal investigation initially focused on extortion, murder, arson and drug trafficking after two Israeli nationals were murdered, and their dismembered bodies found in trash bins in the Los Angeles area last year.

Business shakedowns by so-called thugs were also purportedly occurring last year, but the report released yesterday indicated that the Israeli group was heavily involved in white-collar crimes as well.

Israeli gang members have filed large numbers of fraudulent theft and burglary reports with law enforcement agencies "for the purpose of collecting insurance," the report said.

Israeli gang members reportedly use fictitious names and addresses "to order large quantities of photographic and electronic equipment. They have a delivery service pick up the merchandise and deposit it at an empty warehouse, from where they immediately transfer it to another location" just before filing a burglary or theft report.

Arson is also committed to collect fire insurance, the report said.

Smuggling of Aliens

In bankruptcy frauds, the report said, merchandise orders from manufacturers are picked up just as the Israeli group files bankruptcy, and then the merchandise is "fenced through other members of the group or sold to reputable outlets."

The report also cited concern among law enforcement officials about a growing number of Israeli nationals being smuggled into the United States through Mexico to assist the Israeli crime group.

The report added: "Interpol ... has indicated that several gang members have operated criminally on an international scale, and it is also known that several members have served prison sentences in Israel."

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Wednesday, August 27, 1980

Polish Prudence in Order

The bind that Polish leader Edward Gierek finds himself in is not dissimilar to that of a Western leader trying to beat stagflation and win re-election at the same time. He must persuade Poles whose zlotys are eroding rapidly that if they want more meat in the future they must tighten their belts now. But whatever answer be comes up with is likely to have about as much effect as President Carter telling an unemployed autoworker that this administration has created more jobs than any in history. Big deal.

But there are also critical differences. For one thing, Big Brother is looking over Mr. Gierek's shoulder. He can solve his problem and retain his office only if he plays by Soviet rules. That means he must keep the current strikes from erupting into violence and must guarantee that the Soviet-designed and supported system of state control remains intact.

He is free to tinker with the economy, although his room to maneuver is severely limited by marketplace-style reality. For one thing, the Polish economy is being kept afloat by $20 billion in Western loans. That debt burden can't be reduced by keeping meat prices at 1966 levels.

The economic problems must be dealt with in the long run, but the immediate threat in Poland — the one that could end with Soviet troops in the streets of Warsaw — is that the authority of the state will be undermined. Mr. Gierek has already made major concessions in Communist terms. He has authorized unlimited candidates in trade union elections, which will dilute the control of the party and the state, and he has loosened restraints on the media.

In fact, for the first time, the Polish people have been told that Socialist Poland is $20 billion in debt to the West's capitalist bankers. Now the government bas apparently recognized the right of workers to strike in some circumstances — a paradox in Communist terms, since in theory the workers own the means of production and would therefore be striking against themselves.

There is considerable reason for doubt that the Soviet Union will find these concessions acceptable. Aside from the likelihood that the changes will create expectations of further liberalization in the future, whatever the Polish workers achieve is bound to create desire for similar treatment elsewhere in the Soviet bloc. Therefore, even if the 200,000 striking workers should demand little more than they have already been granted, which seems unlikely, Mr. Gierek is already in big trouble.

He has been forced to dismiss Premier Edward Babiuch and others close to him and bring back into positions of power two men be drove out. One in particular, Stefan Olszowski, seems a logical successor should Mr. Gierek be replaced. Mr. Olszowski is known as a political bardliner with an understanding of economics that goes beyond Marxist theory. He would probably be acceptable to the Soviet Union.

The unanswerable question for the moment is how much more the workers will ask. There is little doubt that if they stick to their demands for an end to censorship and completely free trade unions, the situation will get out of hand. Just how dangerous that might be is unpredictable, but the worst case is a war planner's nightmare. All NATO and Warsaw Pact governments have been scrupulously careful not to stir the pot. The Polish workers know what the potential consequences are. Despite the legitimacy of their cause, they ought not overplay their hand.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

'We Want Something New'

The Polish government bopes to persuade the strikers that everything is changed, while simultaneously reassuring the Russians that little has changed. The danger of this moment is sufficiently clear to enforce — so far — an extraordinary degree of restraint on everyone involved. The strikers bave carefully avoided inflammatory language. The government bas refrained from threats. The Catholic Church has expressed its "understanding" of the workers while cautioning against the risk of bloodshed. The Russians have had little to say publicly.

The strikers' goals translate into a more decentralized political system and more exchange with the West to speed economic development. Those are, in a sense, the same demands that earlier strikers made in 1970. It is clearer in retrospect than it was at the time, but the Russians responded to that challenge by giving their assent. It was a highly conditional and cautious assent, but it was significant. Since then, Poland's trade with the West, and investment from the West, have grown substantially. Polish political life has become less constrained. These processes have gone too far to be reversed.

The present question seems to be the character of future change, and whether it can be held to a rate that the Russians will accept. It is impossible to guess wbere the present strikes may lead. But the consequences of the 1970 strikes, as they unfolded over the years, altered the course not only of Polish communism but of the Soviet system of rule as well.

Poland has reached the stage in development where each advance becomes an incitement to further and faster advances. Public frustration and irritation run high.

The Polish Communist Party, struggling to regain control of this process, has now dismissed the country's premier and most of the ministers responsible for economic policy. That does not seem to have produced any immediate change in the atmosphere. As one of the strike leaders put it, simply and clearly: "We want something new."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Two-Reagans China Policy

There is something disarming in the spectacle of Ronald Reagan thrashing around in his own China shop. Asked point-blank last week wbether he favors "official relations" with Taiwan, yes or no, the Republican nominee responded, "Ah, I guess it's a yes." In sbort, Reagan cannot readily tell a lie, or even a diplomatic fib. But the result of such candor is to persuade Peking that the governor is either unreliable or inscrutable. Oddly enough, not even Taiwan is pressing for any "official relations" that would jeopardize Washington's evolving ties with Peking.

Almost as disarming was George Bush's defense while in China of another of Reagan's usages. The governor recurrently refers to "the free Republic of China," which the Peking regime regards as a slur on its own claims to legitimacy. What does Reagan really mean? According to Bush, such language stems from habits of speech, rather than policy views. Perhaps Reagan staff members should be required to annotate all of their candidate's future utterances to distinguish between new and significant and merely habitual.

Now, the Republican candidates bave gotten together for some damage control. In their joint news conference Monday, Reagan managed to resbuffle his China cards. He probably quieted the current political flap; whether he reassured tbe Chinese is less clear. While avowing support for a "developing relationship with China," he decried the "petty practice" of pretending that America's relations with Taiwan are unofficial. In the telling gloss of a key Reagan aide, it is all a matter of semantics: "What is said frequently in a campaign may not always be as precise as the speaker would like it to be." So the voters, and Peking, are left to guess whicb Ronald Reagan is speaking, or which China policy means most to him.

To Reagan, and many conservatives, Communist China was a country "lost" to the free world through the stupidity or perfidy of Democratic administrations. No less an authority than Richard Nixon insisted that this was the case — until times changed and the same Nixon grandly made peace with China, something he proclaimed to be his single greatest achievement. The price was American acceptance of the claim that there is only one China, not two. Both Chinas took the same position, so it was a small price to pay for so large a diplomatic dividend. In fact America has continued to guarantee Taiwan's prosperity and security.

To normalize relations with China, the Carter administration had to agree to formalize this pretense. Under the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979, Washington has ties only with the "people of Taiwan," and even arms sales are negotiated not through an embassy but an ostensibly "unofficial" institute.

Reagan is not alone in feeling discomfort about the pretense; be responds to people who still think the United States has in fact betrayed a faithful ally. But does it help Taiwan, or Reagan's candidacy, to suggest that America can have the impossible: "official" relations with both China and Taiwan? Our guess is that it's a no.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

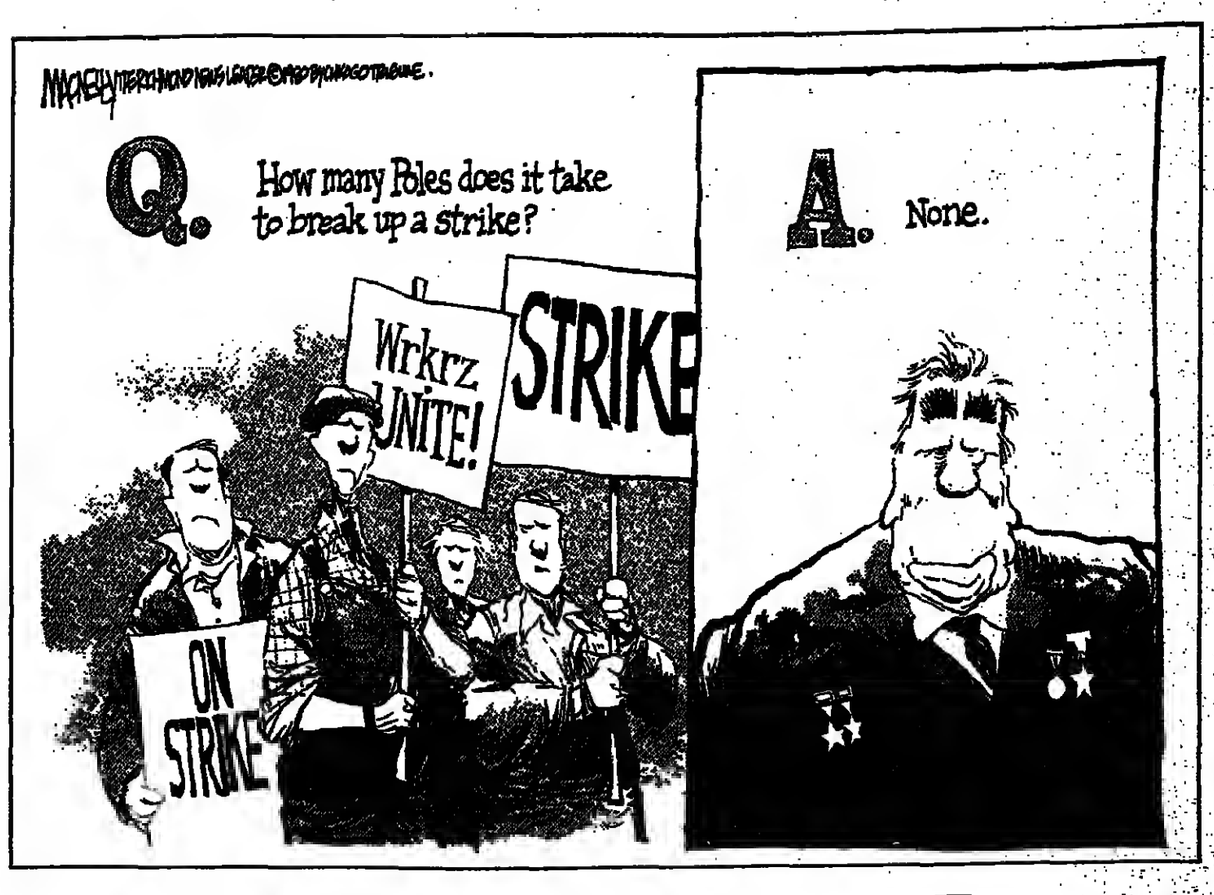
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
August 27, 1905

PARIS — In small detachments, some of the employees of the hankrupt McCaddon circus are passing through Paris from Grenoble on their way to a seaport somewhere, hoping to be able to work their passage back to the United States. A dozen or more, with thin faces and loose waisthands, yesterday mingled with well-dressed Americans in the offices of the American Express Company, wbere they reported and were booked onward and provided with 10 francs, to guard against possible want or hunger. Messages have been sent to American stockholders of the circus company asking for advances on behalf of the stranded showmen.

Fifty Years Ago
August 27, 1930

LOS ANGELES — Lon Chaney, the film star known as "the man of 1,000 faces," died today. In depicting the grotesque figures that brought him fame, he often underwent painful contortions that are said to have undermined his health. He was born in Colorado Springs in 1883, of parents who were both deaf mutes. From them he claimed to have inherited his sense of pantomime. With "The Miracle Man," a story of crooks, one of whom could twist himself into the weirdest shapes, Chaney's name became famous almost overnight. Other successes were "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" and "The Phantom of the Opera."



The Finnish Model for Eastern Europe

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Events in Poland again raise questions that Western governments have been afraid to answer. What is owed Poland — and the other unwilling satellites of the Soviet Union? What can be done? What might be done about them? And at what risk? For there are things that could be done, given political intelligence and audacity.

It could, of course, be argued that nothing is owed Poland. Nations must look after themselves. It is the historical plight of Poland that it lives where it lives, on a plain without natural frontiers, between two aggressive societies, Russia and Prussia. The Poles themselves have added to their problems. Harold Nicholson said of the Poland of the time of the Congress of Vienna that "her frontiers were indefensible, her constitution fantastic, and her leaders divided by internal dissension and family feuds." Nearly as much could have been said of the Poland of 1939, proud and complacent, throwing its cavalry divisions against the invading Panzers.

What has been so remarkable about Poland since the war has been its unromantic prudence. For 35 years now. Polish workers, intellectuals, church and Communist Party all bave tried to contain their mutual struggles within a framework which would avoid the catastrophe of another foreign intervention. They have measured their risks, and stood together when the nation's ultimate interests were at stake.

This solidarity bas also made the Soviet Union prudent. The Kremlin appears to understand that an intervention in Poland would not be another Czechoslovakia 1968, or even Budapest 1956. Action there risks straightforward war between the two countries; and the reconquest of an aroused Poland, with a population of 35 million, a potential 1,350,000 men under arms (militia included) and a powerful popular nationalism, sbould be an intimidating prospect to the Soviet Union.

Such a struggle could also touch off incalculable reactions elsewbere in Eastern Europe, and in the U.S.-Soviet relationship. The Polish affair is an extremely grave matter for the Kremlin, and a dilemma: Intervention carries appalling risks, yet Poland's striking workers have been asking political concessions that threaten the Communist political structure itself.

The West, then, inevitably is involved simply because of the risks. In the past, since Stalin's death and the U.S. abandonment in the mid-1950s of ideas of "rollback" in Europe, the West has judged its own security to be best served by making it easy for the Soviet Union to hold Eastern Europe. Thus the Western governments did nothing when the East German and Hungarian rebellions of 1953 and 1956 were suppressed by Soviet troops, and when dissident Czechoslovakia was invaded in 1968.

The Only Answer

This Western policy was not very pretty, but it was defensible, expedient. State Department adviser Helmut Sonnenfeldt said it clearly in 1976: It was, he claimed, the U.S. interest to "strive for an evolution that makes the relationship between the East Europeans and the Soviet Union an organic one." This policy has worked, until now.

But it will not go on working. The relationship between the Soviet Union and the East European states is deteriorating.

The East Europeans will not permanently remain satellite states of the Soviet Union. For the foreseeable future they will certainly have to remain the extremely prudent neighbors of the Soviet Union. They will have to avoid anything which threatens or weakens Soviet national security. But that is Finland's position today. It is not what goes on in Eastern Europe.

The present subordination of the East European societies to Soviet economic and social norms, as well as Soviet political dictation, is a permanent cause for resentment and resistance in those countries. It is therefore the source of repeated international crises of the kind that is now, once more, taking place. A solution has to be found.

Bulgaria is historically and socially very close to Russia, and it has been a docile satellite. Romania has also been part of the Byzantine world, but the Romanians claim to be a Latin society and they have made the most successful resistance to the Soviet Union. But Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia all are historically independent states, and cultures of considerable power and originality, which belong to the West, not to the East. They experienced Renaissance and Reformation. They, like East Germany, are part of a sophisticated Central European civilization whose natural attachments are to Vienna, Berlin and Paris, not to Moscow.

The hostility between these societies and the Soviet Union poses a basic and lasting problem for the Soviet government. These states are never going to provide the totally reliable zone of security the Soviet Union wants. Quite the contrary. They are now a permanent zone of insecurity and risk for the Soviet Union. It is time that this is recognized in the Kremlin.

There is an answer. It is the "Finlandization" of Eastern Europe. The components would be autonomy, self-determination inside the East European states, together with foreign policies which scrupulously respect Soviet security interests and are internationally guaranteed. This solution will be extremely difficult to achieve. It will require intelligence in the West as well as in Moscow, and self-discipline in Eastern Europe. But it is the only solution.

How Eastern Europe's "Finlandization" can be worked out, how the West must contribute, what it would mean for NATO and the U.S. military deployment in Western Europe, is a richly complicated matter; but solving such problems is what diplomacy is all about. The settlement could take a decade to achieve. But the time has come to begin thinking and talking about how it should be done. The security of the East, and of the Soviet Union, as well as of the West, demands that it be done.

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Looking the Wrong Way in Tunisia

By Claudia Wright

TUNIS — High on the cliffs between Sidi Bou Said and Carthage, on the Tunisian coast of North Africa, is the most beautifully located U.S. Embassy in the world. The site, in a country where seaside villas have long been political spoils, looks east into the dramatic azure of the Mediterranean. Southward, down the coastline, is the presidential palace of Habib Bourguiba, and next door, the relics of Carthage, one of the most famous sites of the ancient world.

The problem for the embassy is that politically it is pointed the wrong way — Tunis and the Tunisians are in the opposite direction.

According to Tunisian economists, politicians and editors, the country is facing a serious economic crisis that U.S. and French policy has aggravated. Members of this largely pro-Western group say attachment to Tunisia's recent political past, which the United States is seen here to reinforce, makes effective economic cures impossible. They fear the result will be growing support for radical leftist and Islamic fundamentalist doctrines.

In January, the government requested urgent U.S. and French help to repulse a guerrilla attack at Gafsa, a small phosphate-mining town 280 miles southwest of Tunis. At the time the government conveyed the impression that this was a major assault launched by Libya and inspired by the Soviet Union. Initial reports of the number of attackers were greatly exaggerated. In all there were 60, of whom 52 survived to be tried in March; 13 were hanged in April. French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has characterized the incident in retrospect as an "internal affair."

On Feb. 7, the United States flew in armored cars and helicopter gunships, which had been on order but were not intended for delivery until late this year. Three weeks later, Habib Bourguiba Jr., the president's son and senior adviser, visited Washington for a meeting with President Carter, who declared his "deep concern [over] any threat to the independence and freedom of the people of your country."

Frail but Nimble

Internally, the Gafsa incident proved to be a lucky break for President Bourguiba. He is said by his detractors to be too frail to spend more than an hour a day at the affairs of state, but he proved nimble enough to rally popular support and survive his longtime premier, Hedi Nouira, who was sidelined with a stroke shortly after the Gafsa events. With Nouira's evacuation to Paris, Bourguiba has tried to mobilize popular sentiment afresh.

Tunisians did not respond to the revolutionary call of the guerrillas, but they remain deeply resentful of Nouira's long period of repressive rule. He is blamed for the failure of current economic policy, and for the operations of a semisecret militia run by the *Parti Socialiste Destourien*, which Bourguiba founded and controls as the country's only authorized political party.

Labor discontent among Tunisia's highly urbanized work force has produced one of the most strike-prone records in current International Labor Organization statistics. This reflects deep-seated economic problems. Unemployment is officially estimated at 14 percent, and at more than 30 percent for young workers. Inflation is accelerating, particularly for basic foods, and more than a quarter of the country's households live on or below the official poverty line. Production of crude oil, phosphates and olive oil, Tunisia's leading exports, has failed to meet targets, while imports continue to pile up a balance of payments deficit of more than $1 billion annually.

Of this total, half is owed to France. Nouira's economic strategy since 1970 was simple: He opened the door to unrestricted foreign — mostly French — investment designed to make Tunisia a source of cheap manufactures to be shipped back to Europe. For four years this provided a boom in industrial growth, but in 1975 the French government stopped the flow of Tunisian imports. The economy has not recovered.

Quick as they were in January to offer military rescue, the French are blamed — by officials as well as private economists — for refusing to negotiate adequate remedies for the economy. The United States is not blamed for the economic malaise, but Tunisians believe that U.S. policy has encouraged the repressive methods by which Bourguiba, Nouira and other officials have sought to keep a tight lid on popular discontent.

Amnesty International has reported widespread police abuses, provocations by the militia, and torture in Tunisian prisons. Bourguiba promised in June to investigate the torture charges. By early August, he had also ordered the release from prison of union leaders and students held for political offenses; and the house arrest of Mohammed Masmoudi, the former foreign minister, was lifted. Masmoudi had been blamed by Bourguiba and Nouira for negotiating an abortive 1974 "union" with Libya.

Low Employment

Tunisians criticize these measures as not going far enough. They point to budget figures indicating that the new government of Mohammed Mzali, which took office in April, plans to accelerate public spending on police and military forces this year and next.

The World Bank, in a recent secret report, has been critical of the government's economic policies. Three-quarters of government revenues are raised by indirect taxation, which not only imposes heavy burdens on low-income households, but also, according to the bank, stimulates speculative investment of middle-class income in land and housing. There has been a steady drain of private Tunisian capital abroad, and Arab investors, who have been assiduously courted by Tunis, have so far pumped most of their funds into banks, land and tourist investments, with resulting low employment and high inflation.

From the Palace of Carthage, Bourguiba continues to dominate the government. But he does this with such arbitrariness that few government officials are willing to answer questions on government policy, for fear of alienating him. The constitution is vague on the crucial question of what will happen after the president's death, and the only political figures with sizable Tunisian following are in exile in Paris, like Ahmed Ben Salah, or, if in Tunis, are much too skeptical of Bourguiba's current "relaxation" to speak out on current issues. Habib Achour, a labor leader, remains under house arrest.

Without meaningful political and economic reform now, an editor and veteran of the Tunisian independence struggle suggests, stability will go with Bourguiba. If the United States had its eye on the future, instead of the past, the Tunisian advises, it would focus on the economic and political needs of this country, not on arms for the security forces.

Claudia Wright is Washington correspondent for the New Statesman in London, and a frequent writer on Arab affairs. She wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

—Letters—

Eminence Grise

I was astonished to read in Anthony Lewis' column (IHT, Aug. 5): "The fact that Zbigniew Brzezinski is a fool is not news." God knows, I agree that it is not news, but I certainly wish that President Carter were privy to these tidings. The dismissal (or resignation, or what you will) of Cyrus Vance after the ignominious adventure in the Iranian desert was one of the shabbiest and most foolish moves yet engineered by this shabby and foolish administration.

I do believe that Mr. Carter is a man of good instincts and impeccable character; however, by insulting Cyrus Vance and retaining Brzezinski as the grey eminence behind the throne, Carter has shown himself to be a poor judge indeed of his fellow men. Not to speak of his advisers.

SUSANNE FORD HEINE.
Stockholm.

Americans Should Go To Madrid

By Jeri Laber

NEW YORK — Five years after the signing of the Helsinki accords, with the second Helsinki review conference scheduled for November in Madrid, several leading American newspapers have suggested that the United States boycott the Madrid conference, thus abrogating its Helsinki commitments.

Soviet-American relations are worse today than they have been in several decades; the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan, the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games and the failure to ratify SALT-2 are recent reflections of that tension. But well before Afghanistan, Soviet leaders had made a mockery of the human rights provisions of the Helsinki accords.

I had a chance to see the "Helsinki spirit" in action last fall in Moscow when I met members of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group in Andrei Sakharov's apartment. The room was bugged, of course, this was openly acknowledged. Yet the people who had assembled there to meet a Helsinki colleague from the West spoke openly and without fear about their troubles and hopes.

There were 12 of them waiting for me in the Sakharov living room on the September afternoon, a plucky but dispirited group, more women than men and most of them quite elderly. They were the survivors of a citizens' movement steadily eroded by the arrest and exile of its most dynamic members — people like Yuri Orlov, Anatoli Shcharansky, Alexander Ginsburg and Vladimir Slepak.

Five Left

Now, less than a year later, only five of those people remain in Moscow, and they are subject to severe harassment. The rest have been dispersed in a variety of ways: the Sakharovs to the closed city of Gorky, others to prison or internal exile, still others expelled to the West. Oksana Meshko, a handsome 75-year-old woman who survived Stalin's gulag and whose son is now a political prisoner, was recently forced into a psychiatric hospital.

Monitoring the Soviet monitors has become a tragic numbers game with a constantly rising tally. As of this writing, 43 are in prison or exile for attempting to exercise the rights that we, their American counterparts, take for granted in our imperfect United States. This figure does not include the many Soviet Helsinki monitors who have been forced to emigrate, to say nothing of those who were so intimidated that they did not join in the first place. Nor does it include Helsinki watchers elsewhere in Eastern Europe, where governments have followed the Soviet lead.

Should we, then, sit down at the conference table with Soviet leaders this fall for a discussion of Helsinki compliance among the 35 signers? Would it not be morally and politically consistent for us to boycott the review conference as we have boycotted the Olympics? Wouldn't this be the most effective way for us to show the Soviet Union that it will be held accountable for violating international agreements it has signed? So goes one side of the argument.

On the other side we find a responsible diplomat like Albert Sherer Jr., who was in charge of U.S. preparations for the first review conference in Belgrade in 1977, arguing in the summer issue of Foreign Policy that we should not repeat the mistakes of Belgrade by "hammering away at the cause of Soviet dissidents." Mr. Sherer urges that the superpowers at Madrid "cooperate rather than confront." One wonders to what end.

World Affair

If we are to go to Madrid, and I believe that we should, it is certainly not to mollify the Soviet Union within a Helsinki framework. The Russians will attempt to focus attention in Madrid on questions of military and economic security. They conveniently forget that the accords are unique in recognizing that a country's human rights record is an international affair intrinsically linked to military and economic stability. We must force them to remember this at Madrid.

The U.S. delegation, while freely acknowledging U.S. shortcomings in complying with the Helsinki accords, should enlist all the support it can get to demand that the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia release their imprisoned Helsinki monitors as well as countless others being punished for religious or political beliefs.

There may be room for quiet negotiation as well — but only if we make our position known now, over and over again — before Madrid and in Madrid. We must take this initiative, even if — especially if — this is our last opportunity.

Jeri Laber is executive director of Helsinki Watch, an American citizens' committee. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

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'Rapid-Deployment' Site

U.S. Is Said to Plan Major Egypt Air Base

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (WP) — The United States plans to spend as much as $400 million to transform Egypt's back-country airfield at Ras Banas into a launching pad for the "rapid-deployment force," government sources said today.

Ras Banas, a point of land extending into the Red Sea across from Saudi Arabia, will be improved to accommodate military planes and a division of troops. The planes and troops would not be stationed at Ras Banas permanently but instead would fly in there during periods of tension in the Middle East.

To keep the American profile low in normal times, buildings will be kept to a minimum.

Internal Pentagon budget documents confirm that President Carter is counting heavily on Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to provide a staging area for U.S. forces in the oil-rich Mideast.

In one such document Defense Secretary Harold Brown directs the Army in drafting its basic budget for fiscal 1982 — the budget going to Congress in January — to provide funds for construction of a staging facility and one-division cantonment at Ras Banas. Detailed project description was to be provided by separate correspondence.

Largest Planes

Sources said the airfield will be first class, presumably with runways big enough to accommodate the largest transports and bombers.

It would make military sense for B-52s, spy planes like the SR71 Blackbird, refueling aircraft and troop transports to use Ras Banas, not just fighters which can fly only about 300 miles with a full load of munitions before having to return to base. Refueling in flight extends their range.

As for barracks and mess halls and other facilities at Ras Banas for up to a division of rapid-deployment troops, the Pentagon does not plan a Fort Benning in Egypt. Aside from such basics as water and sanitation facilities, the idea is for the American troops to bring most of what they would need along with them — including tents.

The Pentagon estimates it will cost from $200 million to $400 million to upgrade Ras Banas, with the higher figure likely to be nearer to the ultimate price tag.

Mr. Sadat has publicly put out the welcome mat for U.S. military forces to use his facilities on a temporary basis. Not only does the upgrading of Ras Banas promise to strengthen Mr. Sadat and other friends of the West, in the Carter administration's view, but it will help Egypt itself militarily and economically.

Southern Egypt

The Egyptian Air Force will get full use of the Ras Banas airfield improved at U.S. expense, and the American-financed construction will help develop southern Egypt. Its remote location in southern Egypt also gives Israel less cause to worry about a modern air base at Ras Banas, in the administration's view.

The fact that money is being set aside for Ras Banas in the Army and Air Force budgets evidences confidence that the Egyptian outpost will play a major role in extending the U.S. reach in the Indian Ocean.

Oman, Somalia, Kenya, Diego Garcia and possibly Israel also figure prominently in Pentagon contingency plans for bringing U.S. military power to bear in the crisis and to combat what planners see as a growing Soviet threat to the West's oil line.

Oman's air and naval facilities at the island of Al Masirah and the Thamarit airfield inland in Dhofar provide staging areas in the Gulf. As is the case of Ras Banas, the U.S. under an agreement made with the sultan intends to spend millions to improve existing facilities in Oman.

U.S. ships and planes operating from Al Masirah and Thamarit will be able to guard the Straits of Hormoz, a choke point for tankers carrying Iranian and Saudi oil out of the Gulf. The bases also put Southern Yemen in easier reach.

Somalia's formal agreement last week to allow U.S. forces to use its naval ports at Berbera on the Gulf of Aden and at Mogadishu on the Indian Ocean is being hailed by military planners as a mighty assist in protecting another passageway, the Straits of Bab al Mandab connecting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean.

Vital Passages

Military planners consider the Straits of Hormoz, Bab al Mandab and the Suez Canal as the three most stragetic naval passageways in the whole volatile area.

The Russians, too, seem to appreciate the importance of those straits. Pentagon planners see the Soviet Navy's use of Southern Yemen's port of Aden and its island of Socotra as menacing to the Straits of Bab al Mandab. Ethiopia's port of Assaba, its airfields and its island of Dahlak in the Red Sea also are viewed as potential launching pads for Soviet power in East Africa.

Farther south, Kenya's agreement to allow the United States to use its port of Momoasa and preposition equipment there gives the rapid-deployment force another place to put its feet down.

The British island of Diego Garcia is being turned into the warehouse for the rapid-deployment force as part of a U.S. investment expected to run up to $1 billion. Runways on the island are being enlarged to make it easier to handle B-52s.

Gen. R. H. Ellis, commander of the Strategic Air Command, wrote Mr. Brown in a secret letter dated April 9, 1979, suggesting that consideration should be given to making the Negev bases that the United States will build for Israel under the Camp David agreement available for B-52s and U.S. refueling planes. This has not been acted upon, according to Pentagon sources.

United Press International

TO THE RESCUE — Brazilian security agent rescues Gen. Milton Tavares after the army commander succumbed to the heat in presiding over Soldier Day ceremonies in Sao Paulo.

Old Guard to Resign Government Posts

China Congress Seen Endorsing New Rule

By James P. Sterba

PEKING, Aug. 26 (NYT) — In China, old rulers never fade away, they just die in office or get purged in power struggles. That is, until the National People's Congress convenes this Saturday.

In what Chinese leaders have said will be an epochal session, 3,000 delegates to the congress, which is China's parliament, are expected to endorse formally the transfer of governmental power, if not ultimate authority over China, from a group of aging revolutionaries to a new generation of practical-minded administrators.

Hua Guofeng will resign as premier, according to Chinese officials, and six deputy premiers will also resign from their government jobs. These include Deng Xiaoping, who reportedly has organized the event as a precedent to future leaders for avoiding the wrenching political turmoil that has blocked China's quest for development so often in the past.

To ensure that the transition goes smoothly and that China's ambitious modernization program proceeds, Mr. Deng and his coterie of pragmatists are expected to retain their positions as deputy chairmen in the Communist Party, controlling the party's Politburo for the time being. To display unity, Mr. Hua is expected to keep his job as chairman of the party, for which he was handpicked by the late Chairman Mao.

But for Mr. Hua, who is relatively young among the present Chinese leaders at the age of 59, the party's top post may become largely ceremonial. With changes promulgated by Mr. Deng and designed to separate party and governmental functions, Mr. Hua is likely to find himself outvoted by Mr. Deng's majority in the party Politburo.

Already, China's new generation of leaders is in place. The National People's Congress and the Communist Party Congress, which is scheduled for December, are supposed to accede formally through voting — some say rubber-stamping — the changes.

At the two congresses, and with the trial of the "Gang of Four" in between, Mr. Deng and his associates have said they hope to set China on a new course. The introduction of systems of collective rule and scientific management are deemed necessary to pull China out of the stagnation that resulted from Mao's theory of continuous revolution.

It will not be easy, because millions of party bureaucrats who were promoted through the old system in which party loyalty determined advancement, rather than the new criteria of talent and skills, continue to hold their posts.

They have resisted a host of revolutionary edicts from the top calling for such changes as rewarding workers on the basis of work, not need; promotions based on talent, not loyalty; production incentives based on free enterprise and market forces instead of centrally directed quotas, and creativity and experimentation rather than rigid adherence to party rote.

In preparation for the transfer of governmental power, China's new generation of leaders has quietly assumed day-to-day operation of both government and party. All are close associates of Mr. Deng.

Zhao Ziyang, an energetic 61-year-old innovator who ran Sichuan, China's most populous province, until last April, is expected to replace Mr. Hua as premier. Wan Li, a 64-year-old bridge partner of Mr. Deng, will be No. 2 in the government. Mr. Wan headed Anhui, China's poorest province, where he carried out a farm-modernization program.

Across town at the party headquarters, Hu Yaobang, another associate of Mr. Deng, has taken charge of the day-to-day party apparatus.

China's leaders, including Mr. Hua, have been preparing the nation to accept the verdict, supposedly to be presented to the party congress in December, that Mao was a great revolutionary but a very poor administrator who should be blamed for the failures of both the Great Leap Forward of the 1950s and the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s.

Instead of blaming the Gang of Four, which included Mao's wife, Jiang Qing, and fellow radicals who have been castigated for almost all the wrongs in China since the Cultural Revolution began in 1966, Chinese leaders have gradually focused the blame on an enfeebled Mao.

In answering questions from a Yugoslav journalist, Mr. Hua said early this month that the Chinese Communist Party made "grievous, serious mistakes" during the 10 years of Mao's Cultural Revolution and that "as chairman of the party, Comrade Mao bore responsibility for these mistakes."

Chad Peace Talks In Togo Delayed

LOME, Togo, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — Peace talks on Chad, expected to start here this week, have been postponed, an official Togolese statement said last night.

The statement said Chad President Goukouni Oueddei had been unable to come to Lome "because of the current situation in Chad." Mr. Goukouni said he would attend a meeting at a later date.

The peace conference was to have been held under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity, which in April set up a special subcommittee to deal with Chad's drawn-out civil war after the latest round of fighting began in March.

September Poll Appears Unlikely to Be Held

Hungry, Violent Uganda Awaits Election

By Gregory Jaynes

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 26 (NYT) — There is supposed to be an election here in five weeks, the first in Uganda in 18 years, but Sept. 30, the scheduled voting day, is likely to pass without a vote being cast, and one of the saddest stories in Africa will continue without an end in sight.

Three governments have held power in the 18 months since Field Marshal Idi Amin was overthrown. The present one, a six-man Military Commission that took power last May from former President Godfrey Binaisa, has asked Britain to underwrite the cost of the election.

A senior British diplomat confirms that the request, for about $315,000, will probably be approved, but says that the compilation of a voters' roll, the printing of ballots and other preparations cannot possibly be accomplished before the end of the year.

Coffee Smugglers

It is a reflection of the instability here that Britain will refuse to put the money directly into Uganda, preferring to pay companies in Britain to do the necessary tasks.

For Uganda is broke, plagued by corruption, political intimidation and murder. Coffee, the cash crop that once made Uganda wealthy, is now so much in the hands of smugglers that legal sales bring in scarcely enough to pay Uganda's monthly petroleum bill. The country was the fifth largest exporter of coffee in the world in the 1970s, and early in that decade the central bank had a surplus of $20 million.

Four political parties have a stake in the election, the most prominent of which is the Uganda People's Congress led by former President Milton Obote, who led the country from 1962 until 1971, when he was overthrown by Marshal Amin. The army of Tanzania, where Mr. Obote spent nine years in exile as a friend and confidant of President Julius Nyerere, overthrew the field marshal in April, 1979.

Mr. Obote's military connections run deep, and many Ugandans feel that, if he is successful at the polls, it will largely be because of those connections. The head of the Military Commission, Paulo Muwanga, is in Mr. Obote's camp. The head of the 6,000-man Uganda National Liberation Army, Brig. David Oyite Ojok, is an Obote man. The 10,000 Tanzanian soldiers still in the country are widely referred to as "Obote's thugs."

In fact, all of Uganda is a dizzying array of armed factions. Roadblocks are everywhere, manned by Tanzanian police in khaki, Ugandan police in blue uniforms and village militia in sweaters with patches on the shoulders, bearing automatic weapons. Anti-Obote forces suggest that, since the Military Commission has to approve the issuance of arms to village militias, only pro-Obote areas are given weapons. Mr. Obote's lieutenants reject the charge.

However, while the other three parties have called for the use of outside observers to assure fairness in the elections, Mr. Obote's party has argued against such a step.

At a rally last Saturday in Moroto, in the famine-stricken district of Karamoja, the candidate arrived in a military transport plane with a government guard of 100 or more soldiers. Soldiers and ministers, in government-owned Mercedes cars, lined the route into town. Stephen Ariko, the minister of justice and attorney general, stepped from his own Mercedes, its party flag flapping, and told a visitor he did not know the plane's origins. "We are starting to build an air force," he said. "Perhaps it is one of our two. Isn't this a fine reception, though?"

Mindful of what can happen in a developing country with a discontented army, it is clear in Uganda that someone well-placed is making enormous efforts to keep the troops happy. Beer is not generally available to the public, although Uganda's breweries are working, because the beer goes to the soldiers, according to a Kampala city councilman.

The fleet of Mercedes sedans driven by the members of the 127-member National Consultative Conference under Mr. Binaisa's rule is now in the hands of military leaders. The sight of them this week provoked a comment from Roland Kakooza, a pro-Binaisa newspaperman who was just released from four months in prison.

"Indeed, it is fascinating seeing the newest and fastest Mercedes Benzes raising clouds of dust in their rush to various venues of campaigns," wrote Mr. Kakooza. "The masses who happen to see them going have wondered of the grandeur, style and luxury in which their future leaders and legislators travel. As the majestic cars pass through the countryside, the poverty-stricken masses come out to cheer them, and after the last of the motorcade disappears round the next corner, the masses return to their homes to face the grim realities of their lives."

Killings continue in the capital and the countryside each night. In most cases, it is an argument over food, and the armed man, whether unpaid soldier or common thief, wins. One morning, the bodies of five members of a family lay beside a road just outside of town. A witness said their deaths had resulted from an argument over a stalk of bananas. A Ugandan Army private had pulled the trigger, the witness said.

Libyan Aid Said To Have Started Moro Rebellion

LONDON, Aug. 26 (UPI) — The money and arms that launched the Moslem rebellion in the Philippines eight years ago came from Libya, with help from some Malaysian authorities, a former British ambassador to the Philippines said yesterday.

Alex Turpin, who served in Manila from 1972 to 1976, said the uprising has claimed 60,000 lives and uprooted 250,000 people. The best hope for stability, he said, lies in continuance of rule by President Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr. Turpin gave this assessment in a study of the Philippines' role in Asian strategy published by the Institute for the Study of Conflict, a private organization founded in 1970 to examine the causes of political instability and subversion. In discussing the financing of the Moro Liberation Front in the southern Philippines, he said rebel leader Nur Misuari has spent most of his time in Libya in recent years.

Brezhnev Ready To Negotiate on Medium Missiles

BONN, Aug. 26 (AP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has written to Western heads of government expressing his willingness to negotiate reductions in medium-range nuclear missiles, West German officials said today.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Norwegian Premier Einar Noerdli and others received copies of the letter, the officials said. Other recipients were not identified and it was not known if President Carter had received one of the letters.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was expected to discuss the Brezhnev communication with U.S. officials during a visit to the United States. Mr. Genscher left for New York earlier today to attend a United Nations session.

During Mr. Schmidt's visit to Moscow in June, Mr. Brezhnev said he was willing to negotiate reductions in medium-range missile forces regardless of whether the West renounces its decision to deploy such weapons in Western Europe.

NATO agreed in December to deploy Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in West Germany and elsewhere to offset Soviet superiority in the field.

Picasso Work Recovered

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26 (AP) — A Picasso oil painting, "Poire, Verre et Citron," stolen a month ago from the Carrillo Gil Museum here, has been recovered, police said. It was painted in 1922 and valued at $90,000.

Photo Censored, Prohibitive Law Passed

India Sensitive to Reporting of Clashes

By Stuart Auerbach

NEW DELHI, Aug. 26 (WP) — While insisting that there is no censorship in India, the government has shown unusual sensitivity to press coverage of Hindu-Moslem clashes that have rocked this country for almost two weeks by refusing to transmit a United Press International photo and seizing copies of a Hindi language newspaper.

At the same time, the largely Moslem state of Jammu and Kashmir on the Pakistan border, where clashes between the Indian Army and residents there occurred last month, issued strict rules against inciting rints that carry penalties for offending newsmen that could go as high as life imprisonment.

"This is the first blow against freedom of the press," said Ajay Singh, the chief editor of the Hindi language weekly, Asli Bharat (Real India), which was seized by police because of its coverage of Moslem-Hindu clashes in Moradabad, where more than 100 died.

Past Censorship

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi signaled her belief that the Indian press owed its first loyalty to the country in a speech last week to newspaper editors in which she asked: "Do you want to build our country? Is it more important to secure scoops? What are your priorities?"

Mrs. Gandhi imposed strict censorship on Indian press and foreign correspondents during her 17 months of emergency rule that was ended when she was defeated for reelection in March, 1977. After being out of power for 33 months, her Congress-I (for Indira) Party won a landslide victory last December.

India's principal information officer, Wilfred Lazarus, insisted that there was no censorship "as far as the government of India is concerned."

He said that the UPI photo, showing three pigs rooting around a shroud-covered corpse in Moradabad, was not transmitted by the government's overseas communications center because it violated laws against inciting riots.

The Moradabad riots started Aug. 13, when a pig — considered unclean by Moslems — was reported to have run into a Moslem prayer area. Police, largely Hindu, did nothing about it and the Moslem-police clashes later enlarged to full fledged Hindu-Moslem communal riots and spread to other parts of the country.

Besides being worried that the riots would spread even further through India's Moslem population — the third largest of any nation — officials of the Gandhi government feared the disturbances would hurt its image with the oil-rich Islamic countries of the Gulf that it has been cultivating for years.

Mr. Lazarus, in explaining how a photograph being transmitted outside the country could incite Indians to riot, acknowledged that the government was concerned that it could "alienate" Moslem countries.

Moreover, India filed an official protest with the government of Pakistan over press coverage there, which called the riots an anti-Moslem "pogrom" by Hindus, and what New Delhi considered interference by Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, president of Pakistan, who called a high level meeting in Islamabad to discuss India's communal riots.

Domestically, Mrs. Gandhi was clear in calling on India's editors to show restraint in the coverage of communal riots, which are often coyly described as clashes between minority and majority groups instead of spelling out that they are Hindu versus Moslem.

She said that there were some areas where "it is obvious that the press is playing a major role not to bring peace and quiet but to excite people."

In what many observers here took as an ominous warning, she asked if freedom of the press "is more important than freedom of the country."

The only weekly newspaper seized, Asli Bharat, is published by an organization closely linked to the opposition Lok Dal Party. Police said they seized the papers Saturday night because of "objectionable photographs of corpses" in Moradabad.

Ajay Singh, the editor of the paper who, along with publisher O.P. Meherotra, posted bond in anticipation of criminal charges being filed, called the seizure of the copies "a clear case of political vendetta."

He said that all the pictures in the paper had already appeared in other publications and that the thrust of the main page-one story was an appeal for communal peace.

Curfew Reimposed

NEW DELHI, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Two persons were stabbed, one fatally, in religious violence in Mrs. Gandhi's hometown today, forcing authorities to reimpose a curfew that had been relaxed for residents to buy food.

Police arrested four suspects in the stabbings of the two victims in Allahabad, a predominately Moslem city. District authorities in the city earlier decided to relax the curfew so residents could shop for food, but they reimposed it with the fresh outbreak of violence.

U.S. Says Texaco May Pass Taxes On to Consumers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (NYT) — The government has apparently decided to insist that oil companies be allowed to pass along to consumers any state-imposed sales taxes.

In a ruling yesterday, the Department of Energy told Texaco it did not have to absorb a 2-percent gross earnings tax imposed by Connecticut and that it could include the tax in the prices paid by motorists. Other oil companies are understood to have applied for similar exemptions, which presumably will be approved.

New York state also has such a tax, which seems likely to be undercut by yesterday's decision. The state had expected to begin collecting a 2-percent tax on gross receipts in October, retroactive to last Jan. 1. The ruling may also discourage other states from enacting special oil industry levies.

In normal market conditions, passing such a tax through to consumers would raise the price of gasoline by a few cents a gallon. As long as the current oversupply continues, however, companies may decline to impose the increase.

The ruling was said to be the first exception to an Energy Department rule adopted in 1973 to prevent oil companies from passing through incremental costs in a way that discriminates among their own retail outlets and other customers.

Indonesia Plane Crashes

JAKARTA, Aug. 26 (AP) — A plane of Indonesia's domestic airline, Bouraq, crashed east of Jakarta today, killing 31 persons, airport sources said. The sources blamed the crash of the Vickers Viscount on engine failure.

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Jean-Yves Haberer, Director of the French Treasury, and *Filippo Maria Pandolfi*, Minister for the Treasury of Italy and Chairman of the IMF Governors Committee on the International Monetary System, will be featured speakers at the fifth International Herald Tribune/Forex Research conference on the "Management of Foreign Exchange Risks," to be held October 13 and 14 at the Paris Hilton.

Designed to assist senior executives in solving the complex foreign exchange problems they encounter daily, this two-day working conference will include presentations by Financial Directors and Treasurers of some of Europe's most important corporations: Unilever, IBM, Saint-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson, Occidental Petroleum, Renault, Electrolux, Gasunie, Dow Chemical and Pechiney Ugine Kuhlman.

They will discuss specific techniques for managing currency exposure (debt versus forward markets, netting, measuring results, dealing with trading rooms, the role of timing, etc.) as well as such overall policy questions as centralization versus decentralization of foreign exchange exposure.

Of special interest as the U.S. presidential elections approach will be a speech by *Robert Solomon* of the Brookings Institution on the outlook for the world economy.

The international monetary system will be a major subject of discussion, with Mr. *Haberer* speaking on the EMS, Mr. *Pandolfi* on reserve asset diversification, and *Walter Seipp*, Vice Chairman of Westdeutsche Landesbank, on the role of the Deutschemark.

The conference will close with a forecast for the major currencies by Forex Research.

Each speech will be followed by a question and answer period, and simultaneous English-French translation will be provided.

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*A similar conference will be held in New York on November 24 and 25, featuring Henry Wallich of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and the Right Honorable Edward Heath, M.P. Write to the International Herald Tribune conference office at the address below or phone Paris 747.12.65 for details.

27-8-80

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Please enroll the following participant for the conference to be held October 13 and 14, 1980 in Paris.

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: FF 3,000 or the equivalent (plus 17.6% TVA for registrations from France). Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before September 29, 1980.

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Films in Paris

'Empire Strikes Back' Is 'Total Cinema'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 26 (IHT) — In reporting on **"The Empire Strikes Back"** (at the Odeon, the Normandie and Marignan Concorde Pathe in English) a passage from Coleridge comes to mind. The great critic observed that the mental state of a theatrical audience is much like that of a person in a dream.

"Stage representations," he wrote, "are to produce a sort of temporary half-faith, which the spectator encourages in himself and supports by a voluntary contribution on his own part, knowing it is at all times in his power to see the thing as it really is. Thus, the true stage-illusion as to a forest scene consists not in the mind's judging it to be a forest, but in the remission of the judgment that it is not a forest."

The stunning sequel to "Star Wars" has double strength as a dream, for its backgrounds are removed from any recognizable reality. We are flown to the frosty wastelands of the iced planet Hoth, where gigantic, furred lizards roam; we go to eerie fortresses that look like boiler factories converted to supply futuristic munitions and we join zooming journeys into beyond the beyond. The dreaded Empire, stronghold of evil, after initial defeat (in the previous chapter) is preparing a terrible counterattack. Our old friends — the fair Princess Leia and her beaux, the courteous Luke Skywalker and the cavalier Han Solo — ever in the shadow of horrible catastrophe, endure frightening ordeals, are separated and reunited. Alec Guinness makes a spectral reappearance as Luke's mentor in the Force.

The whole transpires in uncharted spheres, unknown as the realm of slumberland. Ask anyone who has seen it only once to explain what happens and there are fumbling, unsatisfactory replies. Its details escape one, like those of a dream one cannot recall in its entirety. Many customers go back to see it again and again, trying to reason out its elusive spell. These repeat visits augment its profits enormously and it has become one of the box-office triumphs of the year — and deservedly.

There are mutters that it is "Star Wars" over again, a compliment in disguise. No one objects that a second glass of excellent champagne is exactly like the first. And the film provides a pleasant intoxication. Seated before it is like riding the clouds. Is it childish? Yes, but everyone enjoys being childish now and then. It is pure escapism and its dangers impart vicarious thrills. Irvin Kershner has directed this time, but under the auspices of "Star Wars" creator George Lucas, and the tongue-in-cheek humor of the original venture is happily retained.

The common horror flicker is so earnest that one laughs at it. Here one laughs with the nightmare visions. Mark Hamill as the hero, Carrie Fisher as the princess and Harrison Ford as the sardonic, resourceful Han are good company on this bizarre journey into a fantastic universe. Billy Dee Williams has been added to the fold, with the robots C3PO (Anthony Daniels) and R2-D2 (Kenny Baker) providing mechanical aid. One has heard of total theater. Here is total cinema.

* * *

"French Postcards" (at the Quintette, the Gaumont Les Halles and the Elysees Point Show in English) is of deceptive nomenclature. Its saucy title would be more appropriate for something like "American Gigolo." Its postcard reference is to photographic views of Notre Dame, Sacre Coeur and Napoleon's tomb mailed home to a boyfriend by a prim young culture vulture who has come to Paris.

The scenario takes a quartet of American students to the French capital for a year to master the language. One boy falls in love with his tutor's wife, and the wife, suspecting her husband of infidelity, contemplates surrender. A second youth, though met initially with a brusque brush-off, courts a shop girl and insists on marrying her over parental objections. Perhaps the most diverting sequence is that in which the serious-minded chick, yearning to attend a provincial festival, is escorted thither by a cheeky Iranian travel agent and fights victoriously for her honor. She misses the main event, for rain has driven its participants indoors to keep their armor from getting rusty.

The general notion is superior to what Willard Huyck and his co-scenarist, Gloria Katz, have milked from it. It contains too many cliches in its views of Paris' neo-bobemia, but there are diverting interludes. An engaging company has been gathered for its interpretation, with Miles Chapin, Blanche Baker, Debra Winger and David Marshall Grant as the Americans abroad, Valerie Quennessen as the French girl acquired, Jean Rochefort amusingly impersonating the pension professor and the handsome Marie-France Pisier as his suspicious mate. Mandy Patinkin's comic cameo as the would-be seducer also merits full marks.

* * *

Mario Monicelli's **"Rosy la Bourrasque"** (at the Biarritz, the U.G.C. Gare de Lyon, the Bienvenue Montparnasse and others) offers a vivid portrait of carnival parks and carnival folk, but its one-note treatment of its main story pales before its skill in evoking atmosphere. It revolves — revolves is the word — around the rough-and-tumble romance of an injured ex-pugilist and a side-show giantess who is a member of a female wrestling team. The ups and downs of their relationship become wearisome after a time because the director seems uncertain when to let go and the film is needlessly lengthy. Yet the milieu has been shrewdly captured and several of the characters — the dapper old fight manager who serves as a commentator, the brutal impresario of the wrestling exhibits and the central duo — are drawn with uncommon talent. Gerard Depardieu and Faith Minton are the battling pair, making the most of their grotesquely humorous love affair.

Darth Vader and Luke Skywalker clash again.

Doomsday Scenarios

The Survivalists: Apocalypse Soon

By Camille Recchia

WASHINGTON (WP) — The houses that Robert Firth builds look no different from the other modern wooden structures at Ocean Pines, a quiet, wooded community on Maryland's Eastern Shore. But with Firth, a customer can add some unusual options — a workboat and fishing equipment, freeze-dried dinners for two for a year. A bomb shelter.

He hasn't sold a bomb shelter house yet, but he's optimistic. "I got an awful lot of phone calls about them when the Russians invaded Afghanistan," Firth said.

For people like Firth, who think things are bad and will get much worse, these are boom times. Spurred by visions of Armageddon, these self-styled "survivialists" are stocking food and buying gold, firm in the conviction that the future, for them, won't hold any surprises.

Although a fanatical fringe waits for a Soviet attack, today's vision of the apocalyse is based more on economics than atomic bombs. Its impetus was the Arab oil embargo in 1973-74 and the fear that Americans would soon be faced with scarcities in other raw materials and, eventually, in food.

The success of Howard Ruff's best-selling "How to Prosper During the Coming Bad Years," published in 1979, gave some legitimacy to the movement. Ruff advised investing in precious metals, storing food, and buying and building homes outside cities.

While the number of survivalists is uncertain, the message is clearly being heard.

"About seven years ago I noticed I was instinctively doing survivalist things," said Raleigh Miller, a stockbroker who heads one of seven Ruff discussion groups in Maryland. "I thought I was the kook before Ruff came along and wrote about everything I had been doing all the while."

'I'm Not Crazy'

"I'm not crazy, really I'm not," said Greg Welsh, an energy consultant who believes that a lack of energy will be the United States' downfall. "I just consider myself a realist." Welsh is experimenting with solar energy and wind power on a farm in Catonsville, Md.

Most believe that doomsday will be an economic collapse that will make the Great Depression look like high times. Some await Judgment Day in the form of a cosmic cataclysm, while others expect an all-out Soviet attack or complete chaos in the cities.

They come to Firth, usually anonymously, as a builder of "survival homes" — advertised as "tax shelters that can save your life" — expecting the same confidentiality they would get from psychiatrists.

They prefer anonymity for fear of what the neighbors might think, and for fear of what the neighbors might do if they get hungry when the cities run out of food.

One person who inquired about Firth's selection of wood stoves, propane generators and bomb shelters wrote, "I have been concerned for some time about nuclear war and similar catastrophes. At times I have felt I was the only person concerned about these things."

Firth has sold nine survival houses, which he started building after reading Ruff's book last year, for an average of $69,000 apiece. A fully equipped house — complete with bomb shelter and emergency generator — costs $89,000, but so far he hasn't had any takers.

Although these houses are only a small portion of Firth's income — he has sold more than 100 "nonsurvival" houses in Ocean Pines — he hopes that as times get worse, that part of his business will get better.

'They're Republican'

Firth described his customers as "very well-read, in the upper-middle-income bracket — $50,000 to $60,000 a year — and slightly to the left of Attila the Hun. Actually, they're Republican, and a lot of them work for the government."

"I used to be a wide-eyed liberal," said Milton Popeck, an accountant in Silver Spring, Md. "But I really have turned conservative. Once I got involved in survivalism, I was much more careful with my investments. I wouldn't build a bomb shelter, but I would buy diamonds and rental property in the country."

However survivalists differ, most seem to share the belief that they will emerge from the ashes only if they are away from the city.

"The location is very important," said Jim Lambertini, who recently moved from Baltimore to a survival house in Ocean Pines. "If we run out of food, or if the farmers won't take our money, we've got water full of crabs and fish right outside our door. I know where to get everything I need, and we can get almost everywhere by water."

Lambertini, a 59-year-old retired Army colonel, already has a full freezer of fish, strawberries, TV dinners and vegetables.

He and his wife, Emma, have been taste-testing freeze-dried beef stroganoff. "It's really not that bad," he said, though he hopes that doomsday doesn't come down to a continuous diet of the stuff. "I think the country will be in awful shape come the next few years — either because of nuclear problems or economic collapse.

"We'll be in good shape as long as we have enough food. We're prepared. I don't expect anyone to come after me for my tomatoes or crabs, but I can't see shooting anyone if they try to take some of my food."

If it comes to that, though, "We can always close off the Bay Bridge before they storm the Delmarva Peninsula for the food supply."

Jupiter Effect

Stockbroker Miller, who's "personally petrified of electricity," said, "I've been storing food for years and recently I've been buying gold. Now I feel I've got a jump on others who aren't prepared."

Miller's version of gloom is the so-called Jupiter Effect, when the planets will line up with the sun, supposedly triggering violent earthquakes, storms and hurricanes. To Miller, there are already signs. "The weather is just getting worse and worse and worse. They had an earthquake in Kentucky; this is unheard of. And Mount St. Helens is just going crazy."

Jeff Cohen, a Silver Spring resident and leader of the Ruff discussion group there, considers himself a true survivalist.

"We're not all doom and gloom," he said. "We just believe in the eventual, inevitable collapse of the dollar and the economic system. I am personally interested in putting my money into hard assets — gold, silver — but I haven't gotten to the point of buying land out in the country. That'll come next."

Survivalists don't expect the sky to fall immediately. They point to 1982 or 1983 as good years for the bad times, believing that the Jupiter Effect will have its impact then.

And even if nothing awful happens, they believe, as Milton Popeck said: "Heads we win, tails we break even."

Women

Law Takes 1st Prize for Miss Nigeria

By Pranay B. Gupte

LAGOS, Nigeria (NYT) — Within hours of being crowned Miss Nigeria, Helen Prest made a radical departure from a long-held tradition in the beauty business. She turned down a formal offer from the contest's sponsors to undertake a year's worth of modeling and personal appearances in Nigeria and abroad.

"My career," the 20-year-old Prest said, "comes first."

She will soon graduate from law school, and when she is sworn in by the Nigerian Bar Association, Prest will become the third-generation lawyer in her family, one of the most distinguished in Nigeria. Her father, who received his legal training in Britain, is Michael Prest, chief of staff to President Shehu Shagari. Her grandfather, Arthur Prest, was chief justice and Nigeria's ambassador to Britain.

"The sponsors of the contest wanted me to take a year off from school — but I suppose I'm too ambitious and in a hurry, and I didn't want to miss out on being a lawyer as soon as possible," Helen Prest said.

Prest, whose accent carries traces of Britain, where she went to school, holds strong opinions concerning the role of women in Nigerian society. She asserts that, contrary to popular perceptions, the social structure is "not backward or conservative when it comes to giving women economic opportunities.

"Nigerian society is complex, as you can expect, and there are still men who won't agree with you when you ask that men and women should have equal rights, and equal pay for the same work. But women are far more liberated in economic opportunities in Nigeria than anywhere else. Given the hard living conditions here, they cope amazingly. I challenge Western women to cope with life the way we do in Nigeria."

Penny Coleman, The New York Times

Helen Prest: Vetoes tour.

While the lives of many women in this country of more than 90 million people are still shaped by ethnic customs, there are definite signs these days that cultural customs such as purdah, polygamy and female circumcision are being questioned by women, especially those in urban areas such as Lagos.

Women's action groups regularly hold seminars and conferences, and their representatives demand of Shagari's administration greater say in legislative matters. A handful of women were elected last year to Nigeria's House of Representatives, and of the 48 million voters who were registered in Nigeria's 19 states, nearly 60 percent were women. Women in the largely Moslem northern section voted for the first time in last year's elections.

Prest notes that an increasing number of women are getting into law (more than a tenth of Nigeria's 4,000 lawyers are women) and that more and more businesses are hiring women as executives. In particular, foreign businesses are giving high priority to employing women in middle levels of management.

There is also the "domestic" economic sector, the flourishing Nigerian bazaar, which is dominated by women. They now have a 10,000-member organization known as the Lagos State Association of Market Women. There is general agreement that without the work of these women, Lagotians would not have adequate food.

The market women's organization lobbies for better working conditions and for such amenities as child care centers, according to its president, Modupe Caxton Martins, whose husband is a former judge. Recently, Martins and her association established a "model market" in the Surulere section of Lagos, a structure that cost $7 million.

Nevertheless, said Prest, some traditional practices in Nigeria still inhibit the development of women. A recent study commissioned by the International Federation of Women's Lawyers said that although Nigerian women are given all rights under the new constitution, they sometimes do not enjoy the same status as men.

"But things are bound to change for the better," Prest said, noting Shagari's commitment to women's rights.

She sees a legal career as a take-off point for a career in politics. Her graduation from the University of Ife, nearby, will not mean, however, that she can begin to practice law right away. First there is the compulsory "national service" of three years — urban youth are required to live and work in villages as part of a government plan to get youths to understand more about different parts of the country and different styles of living.

Meanwhile, the modeling and other lucrative offers pour in. Among the prizes Prest won after being crowned Miss Nigeria were a $20,000 Peugeot, $12,000 in cash, several wardrobes, color television sets and a guarantee that she would receive a hefty percentage of royalties from the use of the contest pictures in which she was portrayed.

And, eventually, there is marriage. "It is necessary," she said. "No one can live alone."

Birthdays

'Mere South American' Borges at 81

By Geri Smith

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — Argentine writer Jorge Luis Borges, frail and blind, reached the "appalling" age of 81 Sunday.

Though his blindness forced him to stop reading and writing 25 years ago, Borges picked up a pen recently and signed his name to a petition seeking information on thousands of Argentines who disappeared during what he called the government's "dirty war" against terrorism.

"Two mothers came to me and told me how their children had been snatched," he said. "After hearing their story, I had no choice but to sign the petition."

Borges, one of the Spanish language's most famous authors, has always been outspoken. He openly despised former dictator Juan Peron and his wife, Eva, he distrusts politicians, and he says the world is going to the dogs.

Although he no longer wields a pen in his characteristic tightly written short stories that zero in on the paradoxes of life, he minces no words in talking. "I'm not a political man," he said. "I'm a private gentleman. But at the same time, I think that as a writer I have certain responsibilities to speak out."

Each August, Borges bemoans the approach of another birthday.

"I feel remorse, but what can I do about it? I'll do my best to hide, run away, and avoid journalists." But in the next breath, he described the projects he is working on — and conceded that he would have to live to be 100 in order to finish them all.

Among them is a series of essays to be published in Spain next year, commenting on Dante's Divine Comedy, which he has read 10 times in Italian. He is also writing an introduction to a Spanish translation of Shakespeare.

'Annual Nuisance'

Once the annoyance of the birthday is out of the way, Borges braces himself for what he calls the "annual nuisance" of being nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature.

The author of "The Aleph" and "The Book of Sand" has been a candidate for the prize since 1963. But the honor has eluded him, and he says he is the candidate of the future: "That's because they keep saying, 'Maybe next year,' " he said.

He stalks the Nobel Prize as an elusive but worthy goal, but questions his own worthiness. "I'm a mere South American. . . . When I think of all the illustrious writers like Kipling, Shaw and Faulkner, who am I to get the prize?"

What would he do if he won? "Go to China, or maybe Tahiti," with the prize money, Borges said, fondling a wooden cane he bought in New York City's Chinatown on a visit years ago. "In the meantime, I'm practicing by eating Chinese food in Buenos Aires restaurants."

In fact, though, he said he is partial to dry cornflakes and black coffee. His day starts at 9 a.m. with that breakfast, and then "I spend most of my time at home, dreaming away," Borges said. Sitting with a fat white cat at his feet, and his cane propped characteristically between his knees, he receives visitors with curiosity and enthusiasm.

Taking a guest's arm, he walks from bookcase to bookcase, reaching from memory for well-thumbed volumes of Kipling, Emerson, Buddhist texts and "Huckleberry Finn," the first novel he ever read.

Though he writes in Spanish, his conversations switch constantly from English to German to Old English, which he began to study in 1955 when he lost his sight.

"I'm sick of living and am ready to die at any moment," he said, returning to the subject of age. But then, he remembered the trip he wants to take to China and, smiling with enthusiasm, said that maybe he will accept a few more years.

Nottinghamshire Decrees Myth to Be Official Fact

NOTTINGHAM, England (UPI) — Robin Hood did exist. And that's official. The Nottinghamshire County Council has made it official with an order for a new Robin Hood exhibition in what remains of Sherwood Forest.

"On the main question of the reality of Robin Hood," said council official Wyndham Heycock, "we shall inform the public that we begin with the assumption that he did exist and operated in the Sherwood area. . . . We believe that without our taking such a line, the exibidon's impact would diminisb by our having to employ too many ifs and buts in text and illustrations."

Jazz

Hart Bibbs: Capturing The Light and Movement

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — Hart Leroy Bibbs was once a painter, but painters need some stability, a place to keep their canvases and easels, while Bibbs has had no fixed address for over a decade now, a condition he is literally getting sick of.

"Running up and down the road is okay for a young man," he says: "but I'm 50 now. I got diabetes and a stomach ulcer and then I'm fooling around with musicians in clubs and caves all night and that's no good for your health either."

Like Chinese restaurants with Chinese customers, jazz clubs in which musicians hang out are usually authentic. By this definition the Cafe Dreher, the Chapelle des Lombards, both near Chatelet, and the Riverbop on Rue St. Andre des Arts are where the action is, and Bibbs can be found in one of them just about every night exposing color film with his 1949 Leica, using no flash in situations where there is almost no light.

Without fancy lenses, assortments of filters or other toys, without a lab of his own, Bibbs wings it on courage while "my meter keeps telling me, 'Stop. Hey, now. No good. Don't shoot.' Then it's really scary when I go to the lab and I know they're about to tell me, 'But there's nothing here.' "

What comes out of the lab, however, is a body of work that visualizes the adventure and movement of jazz, although it's difficult to reproduce in black and white. You can almost see sound. Don Cherry appears to be a red ghost. Archie Shepp's saxophone becomes a streaking silver snake. A two-headed Steve Lacy curves around a Martian lute. Max Roach's impeccable timing twists and turns in a dramatic flurry of red, white and blue.

Bibbs has the piercing, paranoid eyes of a visual artist who knows he is onto something really original even though (or because) he is considered slightly nuts. His photos have been called *flou*, French for shaky, which is, however, exactly what he goes for: "Anybody who doesn't have a classical style is going to be criticized. I don't find that to be inhibiting."

Is that really true? Bibbs has also written poetry and a novel and when he goes out every day to sell his books and photos, he considers it marketing. But — and he shakes his head slowly, looking down — "People say *I'm on the street begging.*"

Yet there have been exhibits, almost one a year around France, and a recent issue of Actuel magazine carried a full-page photo by Bibbs. More and more jazz musicians are buying his pictures. Sugar Blue engaged Bibbs to make the cover of his first recording. And many people are beginning to notice that Bibbs is, in the words of Cafe Dreher proprietor Alain Zaino, "a very heavy cat."

Mike Visnar

Photographer Bibbs: "Scary."

With the help of a young production collective called Wooley the Newt, Bibbs is putting together a book combining his photos and text called "Paris Jazz Scene," which chronicles the scene since he arrived in 1968. It begins: "In some quarters of the city the streets were yet torn up, bare of their paving stones, the students having revolted in May '68 used the stones as missiles against the police. In the rubble and squabble of those times, perturbations one on the heels of the other one, Free Jazz men begin arriving through the northern and western gates . . .

Bibbs is the classic marginal man; his honor is about the only thing he owns. He crashes here and there around Europe: "I may be a vagabond but I'm not in exile. I'm looking around. When I get tired looking here I'll go on and look someplace else. I don't have a job but I can at least choose my own terms. What I am seeking to communicate is clarity of information, even though a lot of people do not consider what I do proper photography. Hey, now, I get a lot of bad remarks. I got started back in Kansas City as a nightclub photographer. At that time I was taking pictures of the audience, not the musicians. Maybe that wasn't much of a way to do it. Shoot those deadheads out there supposed to be listening can't hear nothing, supposed to be seeing can't see nothing."

'On the Arts Agenda'

MAILLANE, France — A three-day festival Sept. 6-8 to mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of Frederic Mistral in Maillane, near Avignon, will feature a production of Gounod's "Mireille," based on Mistral's poem, which will also mark the 100th anniversary of the first performance (in Chicago) of the opera in its complete form. The production of the Theatre Municipal of Avignon will be conducted by Yves Lenart, with Andree Esposito singing the title part, and Alain Vanza as Vincent and Jean-Philippe Lafont as Ourrias.

* * *

LYONS — A Berlioz festival with events in Lyons, the composer's birthplace of La Cote Saint Andre and Grenoble, will run from Sept. 15 to 26, featuring a complete performance of his opera "Les Troyens," given in two parts (Sept. 18-20 and 25-26), conducted by Serge Baudo, staged and designed by Louis Erlo and Jacques Rapp, and with principal parts sung by Nadine Denize, Margarita Zimmermann, Stan Unruh, Jean-Philippe Lafont, John Breckenock and Bruce Brewer. Besides concerts of other Berlioz works, there will be conferences, readings, and other events relating to the composer's life and work.

* * *

LONDON — A new production of Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte" will enter the English National Opera repertory on Sept. 24 in a staging by John Cox and designed by Roger Butlin. Sir Charles Mackerras will conduct and the cast will have Felicity Lott as Fiordiligi, Della Jones as Dorabella, Anthony Rolfe Johnson as Ferrando, Alan Opie as Guglielmo, Neil Howlett as Don Alfonso and Marilyn Hill Smith as Despina. Later performances are scheduled for Sept. 27, Oct. 1, 3, 9, 11, 14, 18, 24 and 30.

* * *

BALLET TOUR — The Ballet Rambert's fall program includes four performances at the Flanders Festival (Sept. 10-13), a five-performance tour of West Germany and Berlin (Sept. 29-Oct. 6), and a tour of Britain that opens Sept. 22 in Southsea and ends Dec. 6 in Birmingham. The repertoire includes a new work by Richard Alston, "Rainbow Ripples," set to a taxi-sound piece by Charles Amirkhanian, which will have its first performance Oct. 21 in Oxford, and a new program for young people entitled "Inside the Repertoire," to be given several times during the British tour.

* * *

BRATISLAVA — Orchestral, operatic and dance ensembles from Czechoslovakia and Eastern and Western Europe will take part in the festival here from Oct. 3 to 17. Also in the program is the annual tribune of young artists, sponsored by Unesco, which this year presents young operatic performers. (2 Palackeho, 89820 Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.)

* * *

DONAUESCHINGEN — This year's annual weekend of contemporary music, Oct. 17-19, is scheduled to include world premieres by Harrison Birtwistle, Ulrich Gosser, Joerg Herchet, Tona Scherchen-Hsiao and others. There are workshops on "Sounds" for Young People and in Music of the Far East. (Kultur- und Verkehrsamt, 41 Karlstrasse, D-7710 Donaueschingen, West Germany.)

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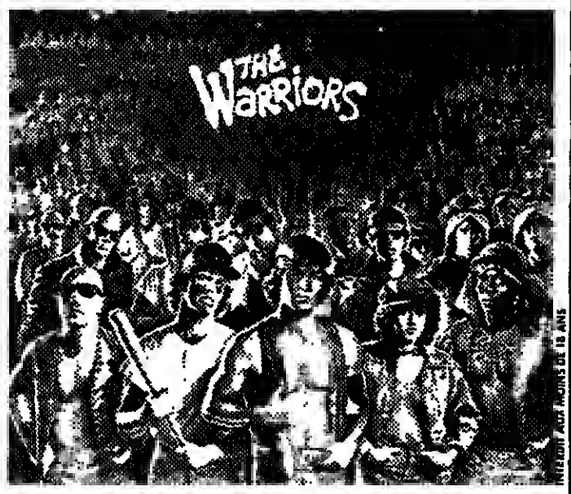

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 7 Wednesday, August 27, 1980 **

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Fairchild, VSI to Merge

GERMANTOWN, Md., Aug. 26 (Reuters) — Fairchild Industries and VSI Corp. have agreed to merge VSI into a wholly-owned Fairchild subsidiary in a transaction worth $280 million in cash and stock.

The agreement requires the approval of the boards and shareholders of both companies.

The companies said Fairchild has agreed to pay $45 a share in cash for about 2.7 million shares, or 42.4 percent of VSI stock ontstanding, for a total of $120 million.

The remaining 3.6 million shares, or 57.6 percent, of VSI stock will be exchanged for a newly-created Fairchild series 'A' convertible preferred stock with conversion and dividend features designed to produce a market value of $45 a share.

Dresdner Bank Chief Sees Lower Earnings

FRANKFURT, Aug 26 (AP-DJ) — Earnings of Dresdner Bank in the first half of 1980 were about a third below already unsatisfactory results of the year-earlier half, according to Hans Friderichs, management board chairman of West Germany's second largest bank.

Mr. Friderichs did not state half-year earnings but said he could not exclude that the bank may have to reduce its dividend for 1980. For 1979, Dresdner paid a dividend of 9 Deutsche marks.

Mr. Friderichs said that slight improvements in the interest spread and in earnings were expected from the second half but said these improvements would not be sensational.

Daimler to Take Majority Stake in Mevosa

MADRID, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — Daimler-Benz is to become the majority shareholder in the Spanish motor firm Mevosa, a spokesman for Spain's state holding company INI said.

He said the West German auto manufacturer will increase its stake in the firm, which produces light industrial vehicles and diesel car engines, to at least 52 percent by buying up a new share issue. Daimler-Benz and INI each own 45.6 percent of Mevosa with the remaining shares spread among a number of banks.

Under the agreement, scheduled for signing here next month, Daimler-Benz will invest about $70 million over the next three years in Mevosa, the spokesman said.

Japan Car Sales Up in W. Germany

FLENSBURG, West Germany, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — The Japanese share of West Germany's shrinking car market has risen sharply, according to figures issued here today.

The federal motor office said Japanese car manufacturers took 9.5 percent of the market in the first seven months of this year against 5.1 percent for the year-ago period.

Japanese sales were 151,400, while the West German market as a whole contracted to 1.6 million from 1.8 million units. Toyota achieved the highest import share of the market with 2.3 percent, or sales of 36,700 units, in the first seven months of this year, compared with 1.2 percent and 21,300 units, the office said.

Rolls-Royce Explores New Turbo-Prop

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP-DJ) — Rolls-Royce (1971) is examining prospects for a new turbo-prop engine, Donald Pepper, vice-chairman of the company, said today citing the fuel efficiency of such engines.

Mr. Pepper said engines of up to 5,000 horsepower may be developed to power 100-seat airliners.

There has been growing interest in turboprops. Part of the reason has been the sharp rise in the price of aviation fuel, which turbo-props use more efficiently than jetliners. But another important factor has been the deregulation of the U.S. airline industry that has brought forth small airlines that have begun competing for some routes with turboprops.

Toyota Sales, Profits Soar Despite Slump Elsewhere

TOKYO, Aug. 26 (AP-DJ) — Toyota Motor, Japan's largest auto manufacturer, announced today record sales and net profits in the fiscal year ended June, primarily because of foreign exchange gains.

Officials said net profit jumped 40.7 percent to 143.57 billion yen ($654 million) on an 18.1-percent gain in sales to 3.31 trillion yen.

The previous profit record was 116.78 billion yen set in fiscal 1976. The prior record sales figure was 2.8 trillion yen in fiscal 1978.

Toyota officials attributed the brisk fiscal 1980 earnings performance chiefly to foreign exchange gains, which they said amounted to about 90 billion yen. The sales increase brought in 58 billion yen and corporate cost reduction efforts resulted in a gain of 16 billion yen.

On the other side of the ledger, however, were rising costs of electricity, materials and parts as well as higher personnel expenses stemming from wage increases. Officials said those amounted to about 89.1 billion yen.

During the latest fiscal year, they said, vehicle sales were 3.25 million units, up 13.6 percent from the 2.86 million units sold during the preceding year. Exports accounted for 1.681 million units in fiscal 1980.

While domestic sales for the 12-month period dipped 5.2 percent, exports went rose 39.3 percent, company President Eiji Toyoda said. The result meant that Toyota exported as many vehicles as it sold in the home market during the period. Toyota production makes it the world's second largest carmaker after General Motors.

For the current fiscal year, Toyota is forecasting net sales of 3.5 trillion yen and vehicle sales of 3.45 million units, despite the slump hitting the world's auto industry. Officials said it is difficult to predict with certainty the outlook for profits because of such uncertain factors as exchange rate fluctuations.

Mr. Toyoda predicted that exports of the company's cars to the United States would continue the pace of the previous six months, but stressed that the company would not increase its shipments to the United States during the remainder of 1980 from the level in the first six months. There has been growing resentment within the U.S. car industry over a surge in imports of small, fuel-efficient Japanese cars at the same time that U.S. firms' sales are falling.

Toyota shipped 372,000 vehicles to the United States in the first six months, some 25 percent more than in the year-earlier period.

Mr. Toyoda qualified his prediction on reduced shipments by saying clear-cut forecasts were difficult because of a higher U.S. import levy on partly-finished small trucks. This could bring the closure of Toyota's U.S. manufacturing plant, the company has said.

The anticipated volume would represent a 19 percent growth from 1979, industry sources said. Toyota officials had earlier predicted a leveling off of exports to the United States to last year's level.

Mr. Toyoda said the sales forecast was based on continued popularity for fuel-efficient small Japanese cars in America. Another reason is that small car production by the major U.S. major auto makers still cannot fill consumers' demand, he said.

The sales forecast came on the heels of warnings by officials that the Japanese carmakers should "exercise restraints" in their exports to America to avoid official retaliation from Washington.

The U.S. auto industry and labor leaders have filed a petition with the U.S. International Trade Commission seeking official relief from the fierce Japanese competition, and Tokyo government officials have expressed concern that Washington may be forced to take some action in this presidential election year.

One of four cars now sold in the United States comes from Japan, and the U.S. industry blames the Japanese competition for massive layoffs in its and related industries.

Credit Suisse Drops Issue

ZURICH, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — Credit Suisse today dropped plans to offer 100 million Swiss francs on the domestic bond market scheduled for early next month because of deteriorating conditions in the market and the large number of bank offerings on the issue calendar. Dealers fear rates will pushed up by the combination of rising dollar interest rates and a tight monetary policy by the Swiss national bank

Brascan Bid To Superior Is Rejected

Offer on Mining Firms Finds No Interest

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT) — A $380-million takeover bid by one branch of the Bronfman family of Canada for both McIntyre Mines and Falconbridge Nickel Mines apparently collapsed yesterday — less than a week after it began.

The proposal appeared dead after Superior Oil Co., which has a controlling interest in both Canadian mining companies, told Bronfman representatives that it was "not interested."

Analysts here and in Canada said privately that they were perplexed by the offer, particularly because they were unable to see how it could succeed without Superior's cooperation.

In a separate development, now that Superior has built up its holdings in McIntyre to 54 percent, McIntyre shareholders are scheduled to vote soon on a full merger between McIntyre and Canadian Superior Oil, Superior's Canadian subsidiary. Terms, announced in June, call for Superior to exchange, in effect, one of its shares for each 2.5 McIntyre shares. At the time Superior sold for $160 a share, making the offer worth about $64 per McIntyre share. Now, with Superior selling for $180, the offer is worth $72 a share — still far less than the new offer.

The latest overture became public early yesterday, when Superior announced that it had received an unsolicited proposal from Brascan, a giant Canadian holding company now controlled by Edward and Peter Bronfman, cousins of Edgar Bronfman, board chairman of Seagram, the liquor company.

It is understood to have been made late last Thursday — and immediately rejected — when Trevor Eyton, president of Brascan, personally called on Joseph Reid, president of Superior, in Houston. Brascan followed the next day with a proposal in writing — also rejected.

Brascan, according to Superior, had offered to pay nearly $95 a share for Superior's 54-percent interest in McIntyre and then extend the offer to McIntyre's minority holders. That deal alone, if successful, would involve $348 million.

Superior said Brascan also offered to pay $113.95 a share for the company's 5.6 percent of Falconbridge — worth about $32 million at that price — if Brascan was not obligated to make the offer to Falconbridge's other shareholders.

"Superior's management informed Brascan prior to receipt of a written proposal that it was not interested in selling Canadian assets," Superior said.

Industry sources speculated that one Brascan aim might be to seek control of Falconbridge by first acquiring McIntyre. Falconbridge is a leading nickel and copper producer, and McIntyre is a leading producer of metallurgical coal. Superior's controlling interest in both seemed to make that possibility extremely implausible without Superior's support.

Pressure on Superior

Other sources maintained that even if Brascan failed in acquiring either company, it succeeded in putting considerable pressure on Superior to sweeten its McIntyre merger terms in an effort to get stockholder approval. Superior's directors are understood to have added this issue to a special meeting scheduled for this Friday.

In addition to Superior's 54-percent controlling interest in McIntyre and 5.6 percent of Falconbridge, McIntyre owns 36.8 percent of Falconbridge, while Falconbridge owns 4.8 percent of McIntyre. Therefore, Superior controls 58.8 percent of McIntyre and 42.4 percent of Falconbridge.

Bidermann: Clothes King

By Susan Heller Anderson

PARIS (NYT) — Yves St. Laurent, Calvin Klein, Daniel Hechter and Ralph Lauren are all familiar names. But Maurice Bidermann? Yet it is Mr. Bidermann who manufactures the men's clothing sold under these labels, with the exception of Ralph Lauren, for whom he makes women's wear.

Exceptions are the rule for Maurice Bidermann, 45 years old, an American-style self-made man who has propelled a $1-million family business into a corporation that is expected to gross $560 million in 1980, placing it among the top three clothing manufacturers worldwide. He employs 13,000-plus workers in 34 factories in France, the United States, Britain, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Hanoi.

"I learned to do business the American way, which is clear, hard-headed pragmatism," Mr. Bidermann said. He has built his empire by taking over small, foundering factories and streamlining them to cost efficiency by making uniforms and low-priced clothing. Thus, when couturiers began eyeing the potentially lucrative men's wear market, Mr. Bidermann was ready for production and delivery with a network of factories, a proven track record and a reputation as a cut-throat competitor.

His modest beginnings are the stuff of B-movies. Born Maurice Zylberberg in Brussels he and his sister, Regine, a well-known Paris disco owner and singer, grew up in the poor Jewish quarter of Paris.

"My childhood was difficult," Mr. Bidermann said in his discreetly expensive office in the Paris garment district. "My father married several times. I never knew my mother." At 15 he ran away to join the Israeli Army. He has had little formal education.

Searching for employment when he returned to France in 1955, he entered the men's wear company owned by his uncle. "I took over right away," he recalled. "When I was 20 I ran the place." He changed his name to his uncle's.

For the next decade he learned the business and expanded cautiously. In the 1960s he became more audacious, purchasing larger factories that, each time, nearly doubled his size. "It was essential to grow in order to attain a position in the industry," he said.

Maurice Bidermann

Not only did he manage to digest his new acquisitions but he was also soon able to move into markets outside France. His first export contract was making suits for the Soviet Union. As the contract was limited to two years, Mr. Bidermann looked for other, more stable, mass markets, notably the United States.

The era of licensing was just beginning. "A license is a contract of trust between the couturier and the manufacturer," explained Georges Jolles, the managing director of the Bidermann company. "The manufacturer pays for the work of the creator in royalties based on gross sales." Royalties average from 5 to 7 percent on men's suits and 5 percent on men's sportswear, according to Mr. Bidermann and other industry sources.

He first contracted to make suits for the U.S. licensee of Pierre Cardin and, when this agreement was terminated in 1973, he landed the license worldwide for Yves St. Laurent's men's wear. This plum now accounts for $150 million of Mr. Bidermann's gross and nearly half of the U.S. subsidiary's total sales. "The association has worked formidably well," affirmed Pierre Berge, Mr. St. Laurent's business partner. "Bidermann techniques are very aggressive. Most French firms are not and we wanted to keep fabrication in France."

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Saudis Reported to Eye Oil Price Index

PARIS, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Saudi Arabia has proposed a plan under which the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would change oil prices four times a year, international oil sources said today.

The sources said the proposal is backed by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi petroleum minister, who is seeking its formal approval at the Bagdhad summit OPEC in November.

According to the sources, the plan calls for review of OPEC prices every three months based on fluctuations of the currencies, inflation in major Western countries and the rate of economic growth in those nations.

Although long-term strategy may not be formally on the agenda when OPEC ministers meet in Vienna next month to consider increasing the present "marker" price of $32 a barrel for OPEC crude as well as plans for the summit, sources said the Saudi plan may come under discussion then.

But oil sources said the plan is not likely to get widespread support.

They said that under some economic conditions such a plan could call for lowering prices instead of regular increases each three months. Hard-line OPEC states can be expected to oppose any chance of lowering prices, they said.

Meanwhile, Mana Said Oteiba, the United Arab Emirates oil minister, said in an interview published today that the UAE will cut its production if confronted by pressures to bring down its crude oil prices.

He did not indicate the size of the possible cutback but said such a measure would be essential to maintain the country's oil prices.

Texaco Claims Major Oil Find

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Aug. 26 (AP) — Texaco announced today a major oil discovery 200 miles northeast of Edinburgh in the U.K. sector of the North Sea.

Texaco said the discovery was its third in the same block — an area in which the company has the right to explore for petroleum — designated 14-20. The new find was designated 14-20-12. Texaco recently installed a platform in an adjacent block to bring an earlier discovery into production.

The world's fifth-largest oil company said the discovery yielded a flow of 6,136 barrels a day of oil of similar quality to the major grade produced by Saudi Arabia, the largest member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Comparable-quality North Sea oil from Norway sells for $34.25 per 42-gallon barrel, $6.25 above the Saudi price.

Texaco said drilling operations at the site "have been suspended to allow for possible completion as a producing well" in the future. Bnt the company said it is drilling a new well north of the find to evaluate the extent of oil deposits in the block.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 26, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9660	4.6650	108.995 *	46.89 *	0.2295	—	6.8020 *	118.06 *	29.8890*
Brussels (a)	28.91	68.595	16.027	6.9933	3.3728 *	14.705	—	17.374	5.1915
Frankfurt	1.8045	4.2820	—	43.62 *	2.105 x	91.78 *	6.244 *	108.35 *	32.38 *
London (b)	2.2370	—	4.281520	9.5411	2.034.50	4.6750	68.69	3.9523	13.225
Milan	857.30	2,033.20	475.30	204.35	—	436.65	29.667	574.90	153.92
New York	—	2.2853	0.5569	0.2394	0.1170 *	0.5102	0.0348	0.6050	0.1795
Paris	4.1905	9.9450	222.450 *	—	4.8930 x	213.380 *	14.5120 *	251.050 *	75.240 *
Zurich	1.6648	3.9513	92.2964 *	39.6925 *	0.1942	84.7054 *	5.7611 *	—	29.8807 *
ECU	1.4026	3.5909	N.Q.	5.8803	1.202.23	2.7561	2.5293	2.3346	7.8096

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0341	Belgian fin. franc	29.345	0.2000	Hong Kong $	4.9990	0.3012	Saudi Riyal	3.3200
0.8625	Canadian $	1.1591	2.0920	Irish £	0.4780	0.0783	Schillings	12.7675
0.1795	Danish krone	5.5728	0.0180	Israeli £	55.485	0.4685	Singapore $	2.1345
0.0223	Drachma	42.85	2.7258	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2684	0.2286	Swedish krona	4.1910
0.0200	Escudo	49.920	0.2056	Norw. krone	4.8635	0.2711	U.A.E. dirham	3.6880
0.2726	Fin. mark	3.6685	0.0137	Peseta	72.845	0.0046	Yen	219.57

£ Sterling: 1.1345 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

Chase Raises Prime; NYSE Moves Lower

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 — A hike in the prime rate by Chase Manhattan and other large banks today depressed prices on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was moderate.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 2.82 points to 953.41 in the final hour of trading.

Chase Manhattan, Marine Midland and Crocker Bank raised their prime lending rate to 11½ percent from 11¼ percent and other banks were expected to follow.

Yields on Treasury bills at yesterday's regular auction rose to their highest level since April 28.

There is fear the Federal Reserve will tighten credit soon to control the sharp increases in the nation's basic money supply.

NYSE volume amounted to about 41.8 million shares, up from the 35.4 million traded yesterday.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the market appears to have entered a lull following the blistering spring-summer rally that pushed many averages to record highs and saw the Dow industrials jump more than 200 points.

Institutions apparently did much of the afternoon buying because they found some stocks trading at lower prices. Many institutions have delayed getting into stocks in the past few months and now are scrambling to avoid missing the rally.

Short covering, or the replacement of borrowed shares sold earlier, also helped the market at one time. A record 73.5 million shares were listed as sold in the latest reporting period and eventually have to be replaced.

There was little initial reaction to rising interest rates. But if the trend continued, this could put a dent in the rally.

Sony was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues because of a block of 194,200 shares at 12¼. The stock has been active for the past three weeks.

Tesoro Petroleum, which rejected a takeover bid by Diamond Shamrock, was active and higher most of the day.

Esmark was slightly higher and Mobil Corp. was lower in trading that included a block of 122,700 shares on the Midwest Stock Exchange. Esmark agreed to sell its Transocean Oil unit to Mobil for $740.1 million.

Data Terminal Systems was lower after the company said its second-quarter earnings dropped to 45 cents a share from 80 cents a year ago.

In the grain markets, the Chicago Board of Trade reported wheat was higher and corn, oats and soybeans substantially higher at the close today.

Wheat was up ½ to 2¼ cents; corn up 5½ to 7; oats up 3 to 4; and soybeans up 3 to 5 cents.

Grain and soybean complex futures closed up on the day, with wheat slightly off the lows and corn slightly off the highs.

Korvettes Sets Date On Debt Repayment

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Korvettes, the financially troubled discount retail chain, today announced it will repay its lenders $26 million in cash, the first installment in a $55 million debt, by Sept. 2.

The company said the French exchange controls authority had today approved a transfer of funds from its parent company, the Agache-Willot group of France.

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Bayerische Vereinsbank Interim Figures 1980

Bayerische Vereinsbank Group 30.6.80 (all figures in billion DM)

Total Assets 85.5
Due to Customers 20.8
Due from Customers 20.8
Bonds Issued in Long Term Loan Sector 46.4
Lendings in Long Term Loan Sector 47.0
Capital Resources 2.0

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 26

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A —								
43¼	27½	ACF	2.50	6.3	7	68	39	38¼	39½	— ¾
19⅝	11½	AMP	1.24	4.5	7	1511	19½	18⅝	19½	+ ⅜
22	13½	AMI Intl	.28	1.3	150	301	21⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	7⅝	API	.501			12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
39⅝	24⅝	ARA	1.94	5.3	7	261	37⅝	35¾	36⅝	+1
56⅛	26½	ASA	5	8.5		890	u57½	55	56½	+1¼
13½	8¼	ATO	.60	5.8	9	230	u15⅝	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅛
35¾	17	AVX	.32	.9	15	187	u36¾	34½	35	+ ⅛
51¾	34⅛	AbbtLb	1.20	2.4	15	181	50	49½	50	+ ⅛
34⅛	18⅝	AcmeC	1.40	4.7	6	42	29⅝	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛
6¾	2⅝	AdmDq	.04	1.0	7	48	4½	4	4	— ½
14⅞	11	AdaEx	1.49e	11.		26	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	AdmAl	.20e	2.9	13	142	u 7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
55⅞	26⅝	AMD	n		17	237	u57	54⅛	55⅝	+1⅝
39½	29½	AetnL	2.12	6.1	5	1537	35⅛	35⅛	34⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	15	Ahmans	1.20	5.7	6	23	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2	Ailwen			1.4	1	3⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
48⅝	27½	AirPrd	.80	1.7	11	611	48	47½	47⅝	— ⅜
28¼	16⅝	AlroFrt	1.20	5.4	12	20	22⅝	22	22¼	— ¼
17½	7⅝	Akzona	.80	4.7	0	92	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	AlaP	dpl .57	12.		x29	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
75½	50	AlaP	pf 8.28	13.		y150	64¼	64	64	+ ½
18	13	Alaska	1.60	9.6	5	10	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
27⅝	21	Alskalt	6.50	1.9	5	481	27⅝	26¾	27	— ⅛
36¾	22¼	Albany s	1	3.5	10	20	36⅝	36½	36½	— ½
16⅝	6¾	Alberto	.36	3.6	9	119	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
26⅝	16½	ABrbn	9.80	3.4	10	24	23⅝	22½	23⅝	+ ⅜
32⅝	22⅝	Alcan s	1.40	4.3	5	1198	33⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅜
37¼	25½	AlcSta	1.68	5.3	6	38	32¾	32	32⅝	+ ¼
9	5⅝	Alexdr	.40	5.5	10	38	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	17½	AlfaCp	1.00g	2.9	6	44	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	21⅝	AlgLud	1.40	4.1	4	142	34½	33⅝	34	— ⅛
56¾	27	AlgLd pf	3	5.0		2	53¾	51¾	51¾	—1
22⅝	15⅛	AlgLd	pf2.10	12.		15	15	15	15	
17⅝	12½	AllgPw	1.80	13.	7	368	15⅝	15	15½	+ ⅛
19¾	11⅝	AllenGp	1	5.3	8	53	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
61⅝	34⅛	AllCh	2.20	4.1	7	552	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	15⅝	AllMint	.92	6.5	7	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅝	AllPd	s .20	2.5		11	u10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	18⅝	AllStr	1.70	7.0	6	78	25⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
37½	23⅝	AllsCh	2	4.2	7	525	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	13	AlphPr	.72	4.5	7	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	½
70⅝	48⅝	Alcoa	3.25	4.6	6	281	69⅝	69½	69½	+ ⅛
44⅝	19⅝	AmBsg	2.40g		6.6	14	75	64	62⅝	62⅝ — ⅛
39½	35½	Amax	2.40	4.7	6	975	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	— ⅛
76½	67	Amax	pf 3	4.5		3	67	67	67	— ¼
22¼	16⅝	Amrca	1.22	6.2	6	22	21½	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅜
32	28¼	Amrc	prf2.50	7.5		3	24⅝	24	24½	+ ⅛
65⅝	27	AHess	2	3.1	5	795	65⅝	64½	64⅝	— ⅜
23¼	30	AHess	wi			50	33⅛	32¼	32⅝	— ⅜
142½	83	AHes	pf3.50	2.5		2	142½	142½	142½	
13⅝	6⅝	AmAir	.101			1253	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	AmAir	wi			73	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	14	AAir	pf 2.18	14.		31	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
22⅝	12	ABakr	1.20	7.3	16	14	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅜
88½	58½	ABrnds	6.18	7.2	7	64	85⅝	83½	83½	— ⅜
22⅛	21¾	ABrd	pf2.10	10.			21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	24⅝	ABrd	pf2.67	6.3		2	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
47½	26	ABdcst	1.40	5.0	6	424	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
16⅝	13	ABdGM	.75	5.2	7	28	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	27¼	AmCan	2.70	9.1	6	324	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	ACmIry			6	49	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
28	20⅝	ACyan	1.40	5.7	9	1300	28¾	27⅝	28	— ⅛
25½	14⅝	ADT	1.20	3.5	8	17	34⅝	34	34⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	19¼	AEPw	2.22	13.	7	685	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
38⅝	25½	AmExp	2	5.6	7	611	36½	34	36	— ⅛
12⅝	7¼	AFamil	.40	7.5	4	99	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
26⅝	24⅝	AGrCo		8.8	5	22	36	35½	36	+1
21½	15⅛	AGlbd	2.04e	11.		48	18⅝	18	18⅝	
24⅝	16⅝	AGnCy	1.44g	6.0		21	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
18	11⅝	AHerit	LP	3.7	8	13	16⅝	15½	16½	+ ⅜
24½	16⅛	AmHoist	1.72	5.8	6	17	29⅝	29	29⅝	
51⅛	21⅝	AHome	1.70	5.4	12	1781	38⅝	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
42⅛	26⅝	AmHosp	.92	2.3	29	503	41⅝	41	41⅛	— ⅛
54⅝	34⅛	AMI	s	6.4		56	58½	58	58	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	AmMotrs	.151			34	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	39⅝	ANctR	3.44	8.1	8	107	42¼	41⅝	42⅛	— ⅛
31½	15¼	AmBLFla	.80b	3.9	6	111	20⅝	20⅛		
19⅝	11⅝	ASbfp	.80	4.6	11	94	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
68½	44⅝	AStnd	4	4.0	6	62	67	66¾	66¾	— ¼
10⅝	5½	ASterl	.34	3.8	9	290	9⅛	5⅝	9	+ ⅛
34½	20⅝	AmStr	.80	2.9	6	151	28⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
57⅝	45	ATT	5	9.4	7	2204	53⅛	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅜
140⅝	48⅛	ATT	pf 4	7.1		4	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
46½	39¾	ATT	pf 3.64	9.5		64	38⅝	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	21⅛	ATT	pf 2.74	9.5		20	29⅝	29	29⅝	
14⅝	10⅝	AWdWk	.36	7.7	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
19	13	AWat	pf1.40	12.		z500	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
12½	9⅝	AWat	pf1.25	12.		z310	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ¼
26⅝	16	Ameron	1.20	4.5	6	7	28⅛	28	28⅛	
17⅝	11⅝	AmesD	.40	2.3		2	u17½	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	18½	AmesW	1.12	4.7	6	76	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	21⅝	Amfac	1.32	4.0	8	209	33⅝	33	33⅛	— ⅛
47½	33	AMPInc	1	2.2	13	124	45¼	44⅝	45¼	+ ¼
38¼	18	Ampco	.40a	2.3	5	46	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	Ametek	.24	1.0	7	274	24⅝	24	24⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	AmrepCo			9	87	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
27½	14	Amstar	1.35	5.0	8	212	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
27½	21½	AnchI	pf 2.08	10.		2	26	26	26	+ ⅛
48½	30¼	Anchlnt	2.48	5.4	6	96	46⅝	46	46⅝	
34½	15⅛	Andrea	9		28	176	u36	34	25½	+1
18⅝	13⅝	Anchor	1.28	7.3	6	x28	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
25	18⅛	AnCley	1.12	4.4	6	38	u25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅜
18⅝	5½	Angelica	1.04	6.8	7	27	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
31¼	24⅝	AnheusB	n.96	3.3	8	1166	29⅝	28⅝	28¾	
41	13½	Anixter	.48	1.1	11	192	u42½	41¼	42¼	+ 1⅛
26½	18	Apache	s.28	1.0	23	769	u37½	35	36⅞	+ 1⅛
16⅝	13	ApldDig		14.	1	043	13	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
37	16	ApldDig	pf1	3.8		6	u27¼	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	7⅛	ApplMg	1.56t	10.	14	124	15½	15	15½	+ ½
30½	19½	Arcata	1.28	4.8	6	62	26⅝	26½	26½	— ½
22½	26½	Arcata	pf	5.9		3	26½	26½	26½	
39⅝	21⅝	ArchD	.20b	.4	11	430	25⅝	24¼	24	+ ⅜
8⅝	3⅝	ArcIEn	.851			34	4	3⅞	4	
19⅝	14⅝	ArtzPS	2.12	12.	6	192	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
12⅝	6⅝	ArkBst	.40	4.7	8	2	9	9	9	
33½	21⅝	ArkLG	s1.24	4.8	10	103	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ½
4½	2	ArlenRty				480	4½	4½	4½	
10⅝	5⅝	Armada			6	74	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ½
23⅝	22½	Armco	1.56	6.8	7	1229	23⅝	22	22	— ⅞
42¼	28¼	Armc	pf2.10	5.0		26	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
33¼	14⅛	ArmRu	1.20	7.1	12	6	17	17	17	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	ArmWin	1.10	6.1	8	263	18¼	17⅝	18	— ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	AroCorp	.16	4.9	6	4	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
33	16¼	ArrowE	.20	.7	16	64	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	9¾	Arvin	1.12	8.1	10	153	16¼	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	18⅛	Arvin	pf 2	8.8		7	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
58½	23⅝	Asarco	1.40a		3.6	4	677	39¾	38⅝	39¼ +1
42¼	25⅝	AshIdl	2.20	5.7	5	232	39⅝	38	38¼	+1
46⅝	26¼	AshOil	pf4.50	11.		300	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
26½	14⅛	AsdDG	1.60	6.5	7	360	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ½
20⅝	14⅝	AtlCvEl	1.96	11.	8	27	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
43⅝	42¼	AtlRch	s1.90	4.6	8	1600	42½	42	46¼	— 1⅛
355¼	229	AtlRc	pf	3		9	320½	320½	320½	+6⅞
126½	80½	AtlRc	pf2.80	2.5		4	113⅛	113	113	— ⅜

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24⅛	19½	AtlasCo				153	16	15⅝	15⅝	
35½	21⅛	Autgl	.48	1.4	10	97	34½	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅛
51¼	32½	AutoDta	.70	1.6	20	702	49⅝	48⅛	49	— ⅜
29⅝	18⅝	AvcoCo	1.20	4.7	4	250	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	15⅛	Avdry	.72	3.3	5	48	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
39⅛	19⅝	Avnet	1	2.6	9	116	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅜
53¼	31½	Avon	2	8.2	9	722	37	36⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	17¼	Avdin	9		20	148	23⅝	22	22⅝	— ⅛
		— B—B —								
2⅝	1⅛	B7 4dro				30	3⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Bache	.50a	3.3	5	344	15⅛	15	15⅛	
37⅝	27½	BkrIel	s .40	1.1	19	904	37½	36⅝	37	+ ⅜
24⅝	12⅝	Baldor	s .24	1.3	17	34	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
44	23⅝	BaldwU	1.40	3.3	7	39	42⅝	42	42	+ ⅜
20½	15	BallCo	1.60	6.9	5	x42	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	19	BaltyAl	.1P	.4	15	675	25⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
25¼	16⅝	BaltGE	2.56	11.	8	222	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
47½	25¼	Bal	o1B4.50	11.	0	z100	41½	41½	41½	
42	19¼	BanCal	1.12	4.1	6	19	27⅝	27	27½	+ ⅛
21	14¼	Bandag	.70	3.6	9	426	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
31¼	15⅝	BangPnl	1	3.9	4	48	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	+ ½
43¼	26⅝	BkNY	2.72	7.8	5	19	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	10⅝	BkofVa	1.16	8.5	5	22	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
29⅝	20¼	BnkAm	1.40	5.5	9	1171	26⅝	25	26	— ⅛
24⅝	25¼	BkAmRl	n1.60e		6.7	17	90	24⅝	23¾	
58⅝	35⅝	Bank7r	2.38	5.9	4	114	56	50⅝	56	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅝	BkTr	of2.50	11.		2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Banner	.14	1.1	23	250	13¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
63⅝	39⅝	BarberO	1.60	2.5	16	83	63⅝	62½	63	— ⅜
19⅝	10⅝	BardCR	.40	2.2	12	226	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	14⅝	BarnGp	.80	3.7	6	33	u22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	16¼	BarnBk	n1.20	4.7	6	72	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
38⅝	15⅛	BarryWr	.52	1.3	16	263	u29¼	28¼	29	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	BasRsNY		.51		74	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
58½	23⅝	Bausch	s1.28	2.3	14	317	58⅝	57⅝	57½	+ ⅜
50⅝	25⅝	Bax17rv	.64	1.3	15	426	50⅛	49½	49⅝	
10⅝	3⅝	BayFncl			29	484	7⅛	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅛	BayStG	2.20	9.3	6	25	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	Bayuk	s .32	3.6	6	17	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	21⅛	Bearing	1	3.4	5	1	29	29	29	
24½	16⅛	BeatFd	1.30	5.7	0	445	22⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
49½	34⅝	Beat	pf 3.38	7.4		77	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
32⅝	23⅛	Beckm	.32	1.0	17	532	31⅛	29⅛	30¼	
39⅝	26½	BecInD	.92	2.4	12	121	39½	38¼	38⅛	
18⅝	8⅝	Beker			7	485	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	
50	29	BelcoPt	1	2.1	7	129	48½	47⅝	48½	+ ⅜
31⅝	18⅛	Belden	s1.16	2.9	0	64	29⅝	29	29⅛	
7½	5⅝	BeldnH	.34b	5.4	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	BellHow	.96	3.4	9	154	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
15	7½	Bellind	.24	1.8	7	118	13⅝	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
19¼	14⅝	BellCd	1.64		6	16	17	16½	16⅝	
30½	21	Bemis	1.60	6.0	10	14	26⅝	26⅝	25½	+ ⅛
56⅝	37⅝	Bendix	2.84	5.7	7	48	50	49½	49⅝	+ ⅜
45⅝	35	Bendpr	pf 4.04	9.2		33	44½	44	44½	
21⅝	17⅝	BenfCo	2	9.8	7	227	22¼	22	22⅛	— ⅜
43⅝	28¼	Benef	pf4.20	12.		18	34¼	34¼	34¼	
25⅛	16⅛	Benef	pf2.50	13.		z300	20	20	20	
19⅝	3⅝	BengIB			12	643	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	BerkeyP		.9	137	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
39⅝	15⅝	BestPd	.24	.9	10	71	37⅝	27	27	— ⅛
27½	19	BethSt	1.60	6.5	7	454	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	34⅝	BlyThr	.80b	1.5	16	32	59⅝	59	59¼	+ ⅛
33⅝	17⅝	Binney	.92	4.2	14	23	33	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
43⅝	12	BlaF&L	s.80	2.9	30	28	23⅝	28	28	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅝	BlockDr	.76	3.4	9	491	22½	22⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
27	24⅛	BlkHPw	n1.94	7.5	10	17	26	25⅝	26	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅝	BlairIn	1	4.3	4	17	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
17½	14⅝	BlissL	s 1	6.3	4	17	16	16	16	
31½	23⅝	BlckHR	1.76	5.9	11	274	30⅛	29⅝	30	+1
37⅝	33⅛	BlueB	1.80	6.8	6	334	30⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	BPbblerBr				255	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	32	Boeing	s1.20	3.5	7	2831	44	43⅝	39⅝	+ ⅜
45½	22	BolsC	1.75	4.7	6	89	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	Borden	1.90	7.3	6	570	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
42⅝	29⅝	BorgW	2.30	5.5	6	116	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
6	3⅝	BrnHms	.20b	5.0		8	4	4	4	
25⅛	18⅝	BosEd	2.72	13.	8	54	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
83	61	BosE	pf8.88	13.		z100	70	69	69	—1
10⅝	6⅛	BosE	prI.17	13.		5	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	BosE	prI.44	13.		4	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅝	BrnInt	.18i		274	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
28⅝	20⅝	Briggs	1.28a	4.7	8	72	27⅛	26½	21	+ ⅛
47⅝	30⅝	BrisM	1.48	3.6	12	918	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
38½	25⅝	BrllPtl	1.76e	5.3	6	90	33¼	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	BrkwGl	.12	1.1	7	35	u17	16⅝	16⅝	
34½	18⅝	BkyUG	2.22	9.9	6	29	22½	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
23½	19⅝	BwnSh	1.20	3.7	7	137	u33⅝	21⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	14⅝	Brown	.30	9	8	18	22⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	21⅝	BrwnGp	2	5.2	6	44	u27⅝	27	27⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	12⅝	BrwnFer	.70	3.2	12	235	22½	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
15⅝	16⅝	Brnswk	.98	6.4	13	569	12⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
25⅝	22⅝	Brnsk	prI2.40	8.9		59	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
25⅝	17⅝	BrshW	s.76	3.1	18	382	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅝	BucyEr	.88	4.1	8	163	23	21½	21½	— ½
6⅝	4⅛	BudgC	prI.40	12.		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	BuffFor	s 1	6.1	7	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Burgy	.40	5.9	11	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅝	14⅝	BurknR	1.04	12.		2	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
34¼	17⅝	BurnK	1.20	3.6	9	418	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅜
33⅝	20⅝	BnkR	pf1.50	4.5		121	33⅛	32⅝	33	
32⅝	16⅝	BurlNo	1.40	4.4	7	509	u31	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
43½	23	BrlNo	s	.6		501	42⅝	40¼	41⅝	
7⅛	5⅝	BrlNo	pf .55	9.8		28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
76½	44⅝	BrlNo	prI2.85	3.9		27	75	72⅝	73⅛	— ½
48	25⅝	Burndy	1.16	3.1	10	15	38	38	38	
8⅝	4	BrnsRL			998	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
87½	60⅝	Burrgh	2.60	3.8	9	685	70⅝	69	69	— ⅜
16	10	Buttrin	9.52	3.7	7	64	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
29¼	10⅛	Butles			18	588	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅜
		— C—C —								
51½	37	CBI Ind	1.20	2.4	15	19	50⅛	50⅛	50½	+ ⅜
55	42½	CBS	2.80	5.5	8	148	51⅛	50½	51	
11¼	6⅝	CCI			6	1262	9⅝	8½	9½	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	CLC			10	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	CNA Fn			6	560	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
22⅝	16	CNA	pf 1.10	5.2		185	21⅝	21	21	+ ⅛
11⅝	8	CNAI	1.14a	12.		41	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
75¼	52	CPC	3.40	4.8	9	121	70⅝	70½	70½	
18⅝	13⅝	CP Nat	1.86	11.	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	13½	CTS	.20	1.0	14	33	21	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
85¼	38¼	CabotC	2.40	2.9	8	145	84⅛	83⅛	84½	+1
21⅝	7⅝	Cadence				27	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	10	Caesars			15	642	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	16⅝	Callhn	s1.671	6.7	7	126	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	CamBrg			10	56	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛

Maurice Bidermann: France's Clothes King

(Continued from Page 7)

Since the St. Laurent coup Bidermann has grown at the annual rate of 30 to 40 percent. The company makes Calvin Klein's men's wear — suits in France and sportswear in Hong Kong. For the last six years it has had the license for Daniel Hechter men's wear in Europe and now manufactures the line in the United States.

"We've adapted the St. Laurent product to the American mentality," Mr. Bidermann said, speaking of price. "In Europe $300 or $350 is normal for a suit. In the U.S. it's expensive. Men don't dress." So the company has produced a garment costing what the U.S. market will bear ($230 to $280) despite manufacturing the suits in France, which costs 25 percent more than manufacturing in the United States. Sportswear and shirts are made in the United States and in Hong Kong. Goods made in Shanghai are exported exclusively to the United States whereas the Hanoi production is sold mainly in France.

Licenses account for 60 percent of the company's sales but 75 percent of its profits which, as a private company, Mr. Bidermann will not divulge. The remaining 40 percent of sales comes from Bidermann's own labels, clothing and uniforms, a carpet company and a small chain of retail stores.

In the United States, 90 percent of its business is licenses. Internationally, some 95 percent of the men's wear is made by Mr. Bidermann's own factories and 50 percent of its womens' wear. The remainder is manufactured under contract.

"Now we're in another phase of our growth," Mr. Bidermann said. "The first step was industrial development. The second was export. Now we're diversifying into sportswear and shirts because suits are not in the future." At the moment suits represent 52 percent of the company's output.

Insiders credit Mr. Bidermann's instinct for popular tastes and his ability to steal executives from competitors as the reasons for his phenomenal growth. "Not at all," he declared. "But it's true that Bidermann isn't me alone — to my great regret."

If the company were a one-man band it might well be less successful, for Mr. Bidermann provokes strong reactions in the industry. A pugnacious man with a fleshy, boneless face and a tendency toward pudginess.

The presence of a visitor barely inhibits his intensive telephone pace during which he is charming, rude, suave, vulgar, cajoling, insulting and comforting to callers ranging from a desperate factory owner to his brother-in-law. "If Bidermann were solely Maurice it would never work," remarked one licensee who preferred not to be named. "He doesn't conduct business in a modern, straightforward manner but like the rag trade of our grandfathers' day."

For the last 15 years Mr. Bidermann has had as his right-hand man Mr. Jolles, a meticulous gentleman. Mr. Bidermann is selling 25 percent of the company to Mr. Jolles and Michel Zelnik, head of the U.S. operation, who was wooed from Cardin.

A workaholic who arrives at 8 a.m. for 12-hour days, Mr. Bidermann is impatient for faster growth. "Our main competition is ourselves," he said. "In France we lack management talent — we could do much better if we had more good people."

Next year Bidermann will expand in the women's market. In spring of 1981 Yves St. Laurent will initiate a oew line in the United States and Canada, made by Bidermann. "Clothes will retail for somewhere between Evan-Picone and Calvin Klein," said Mr. Zelnik. "A blazer will sell for $150 to $200."

Both Calvin Klein and Ralph Lauren, with men's and women's clothing respectively, will test the European market, the former very soon," and the latter in winter of 1981, according to Mr. Jolles. "In 1982 we'll sell under the Bidermann label in the U.S.," Mr. Bidermann said.

The company also has its eye on Agache-Willot, the troubled French company that owns, among other things, Korvettes and Christian Dior. Bidermann had bid for Dior when it was up for grabs with the collapsed Boussac empire two years ago.

"Bidermann would ruin our image," a Dior insider confided at the time. Now, with rumors that Dior's top designer, Marc Bohan, and head money man, Jacques Rouet, may both leave the company, Dior may prove too heavy a burden for Agache-Willot.

But some months ago Bidermann attempted to buy part of Mendes S.A., which manufactures St. Laurent Rive Gauche. To prevent this Mr. Berge himself took over the company.

"He's not a specialist in women's wear," Mr. Berge said, ignoring the fact that Bidermann will bring out the American St. Laurent women's line.

"He just doesn't symbolize quality," an observer of the industry said, citing Mr. Bidermann's personality as the basic reason for his failure to acquire either Dior or Mendes.

This assumes greater importance here than in the United States, where customers are concerned with the Bidermann professionalism rather than the Bidermann personality.

"People don't like me because I'm too aggressive," Mr. Bidermann acknowledged. "I stir things up. Anyhow, I don't want to be loved — I want to be respected."

Bears in a Bull Market

U.S. Funds Net Sellers of Stock

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP-DJ) — Mutual funds stepped up their selling of stocks in the second quarter despite a sharply rising stock market and improving cash inflows from purchases of their own shares by the public.

Although the funds bought almost $3.7 billion of stocks in the quarter, this was overshadowed by indicated selling of more than $4.6 billion, leaving the funds as net sellers of $955 million of stock.

In hindsight, fund managers might regret having sold so forcefully into the advance during the quarter, when the Dow Jones industrial average climbed 10.5 percent and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 11.9 percent. Analysts believe many of the funds have had to change course and join the market bandwagon to replenish holdings, but at higher prices.

Computer Survey

The funds' activity emerges from summaries of their trading by Computer Directions Advisors, Silver Spring, Md., which tracks more than 550 investment companies.

The net selling in the second quarter is an approximation; CDA uses quarter-end prices in calculating the dollar value of changes in holdings during the quarter. In the first quarter, the funds were net sellers of about $700 million of stock by this measure.

For the second consecutive quarter, stocks of integrated domestic oil companies were the most heavily sold group. The funds ended June as net sellers of nearly $137 million of these issues after dropping $154 million of them in the first quarter.

Although they were further down the sell list, oil-service stocks also continued to be de-emphasized by the funds, which were net sellers last quarter of $50.4 million, after $20 million of net selling in the year's initial quarter.

But the funds flip-flopped on stocks of crude-oil producers, making them their fourth most heavily bought group in the quarter, with net purchases of $27.3 million, after net selling of $55 million in the first quarter.

After domestic oils, the funds biggest selling in the latest quarter was, by group, in aerospace, $92.8 million; office and business equipment, $85 million; miscellaneous diversified metals, $77.2 million; semiconductors, $59.3 million; oil service, $50.4 million; natural gas pipelines, $44.5 million; chemicals, $41.1 million; construction machinery, $39.2 million; drugs, $38.3 million; life insurance, $32.5 million, and telephooes, $32.4 million.

Food Stocks

Food stocks were most heavily bought, with oet additions of $47.2 million. Other top purchases, by group: hospital management, $33.2 million; New York City banks, $31.8 million; crude producers, $27.3 million; miscellaneous transportatioo (includes air freight, shipping and bus stocks) $24.7 million; merchandise chains, $22.9 million; department stores, $19.4 million; roofing and wallboard, $18.8 million; entertainment, $14.7 million, and mobile homes, $12.7 million.

The funds were net boyers of only two stocks among their 10 largest holdings: Atlantic-Richfield and American Telephone. They were net sellers of IBM, Exxon, Schlumberger, Phillip Morris, Mobil, Halliburton, Xerox and Digital Equipment.

The stock most heavily bought was Houston Oil & Minerals, with $46.7 million added to portfolios. Other additions: $40.3 million of Getty, $35.8 million of General Foods, $27.4 million of Federated Department Stores, $27.1 million of Dresser, $21.3 million of Natomas, $21 Million of Jim Walter, $21 Million of Sony, $19.4 million of Honeywell and $17.4 million of Sedco.

Other issues high on the buy list were Wang, Minnesota Mining, Coastal Corp., American Home Prodocts, Sears Roebuck, Disney and Citicorp.

Esmark was the funds' largest sale, with a oet decrease of $49.5 million. It was followed by Halliburton, $33.4 million; Boeing, $33.4 million; Panhandle Eastern, $33.2 million; NCR, $30.2 million; SmithKline, $28.2 million; Engelhard, $28.1 million; Amax, $28 million; Texas Instruments, $27.9 million, and McDonnell Douglas, $27.8 million.

Other stocks on the oet-sales list were General Motors, Intel, Metromedia, Santa Fe Industries, Sun Inc., General Telephooe, Hughes Tool, Louisiana Land and TRW.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 26

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
14⅝	9⅝	MohkR	1.28	8.4	6	6	14	13⅝	13⅝		
42¼	14½	Monrch	1.40	3.7	7	53	u434	41¼	43¾	+2	
21¾	20	Monrch	wi			14	u22	21¾	22	+ ⅛	
36½	31⅛	Monotr	.65a	1.5	5	42	43⅝	41⅛	42½	+1⅛	
42¾	42¼	Monsan	3.40	6.3	7	2604	57¾	56¼	57⅛		
23⅝	15⅝	MntDU	1.80	9.1	5	42	20½	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛	
20⅝	18	MonPw	2.12	7.9	18	231	27	26¾	26¾		
19⅝	14⅛	MonSl	1.80a	11.		51	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	MONY	1.02e	12.	8	76	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛		
50	27	Moor4l	1.20	2.8	5	128	44	43½	43¾	— ⅛	
53¾	39⅝	Morgan	2.80	6.1	6	417	46⅝	45	45	— ⅛	
39⅝	22⅛	MorKn	s.92	2.5	12	223	37½	34⅝	37⅛	+ ⅞	
19	10	MorgSh	.72	4.2	7	141	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅜	
10⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm		10	89	10⅝	18	10	— ⅛		
34½	21¼	MorNor	1.40	4.5	9	23	31¼	31	31	— ⅛	
63⅝	41½	Motrola	1.40	2.3	11	1868	61⅛	59⅝	60⅝	+ ⅛	
42¼	26⅝	MtFuel	2.34	5.8	9	88	41	39⅝	40½	+ ⅛	
28¾	19	MtSTel	2.32	8.2	6	219	20¾	28⅝	28⅝		
18⅛	5⅝	Munford		9	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛		
6⅛	4	Munfd	pf.40	8.4	7	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛	
15⅝	12½	Munns	1.20	8.8	12	59	15	15	15		
16⅝	12⅝	MurshC	1.28	8.5	5	31	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛	
41½	26⅛	MurpO	e.56	1.3	11	483	40½	39	39½	+ ⅛	
23⅝	16	MurryO	1.20	6.2	6	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛	
12⅝	10⅛	MutOm	1.44	12.		22	12½	12	12⅛		
14⅞	8½	MyersL	.40	4.1	8	81	14⅝	14⅝	14½		
				—	N	—N	—				
28⅝	16⅛	NCH	.72	2.4	11	129	30⅛	27½	28	— ⅛	
16⅝	10	NCNB	.56	5.2	6	44	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛	
81⅝	51⅝	NCR	2	2.8	5	216	73⅝	71⅝	71⅞	— ¼	
58	23⅞	NLInd	1.20	2.2	13	531	56⅛	54⅛	55⅛	— ⅛	
31⅝	15½	NLT	1.32	5.7	6	194	25⅛	22⅞	23¼		
18	3⅝	NVF	1.261	25.	9	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛	
27⅝	18½	Nabisco	1.62	6.4	8	181	25⅝	25½	25½		
44⅝	27⅝	Nalco	1.48	3.7	13	98	43½	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛	
21½	10½	Nasco	.36	1.4	10	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛	
19⅛	12	NatlFel	.40a	2.2	5	34	15	17⅝	10	+ ⅛	
19⅝	10⅝	Narco	.40	4.2	29	20	14½	15⅝	14½	— ⅛	
34⅝	20¼	Nashua	1.50	5.3	4	34	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛	
25⅝	15⅝	NatCan	.88	4.2	4	115	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛	
17⅝	10	NtCtyL	1a	6.8	12	32	16⅝	14⅝	16⅝	— ⅛	
35½	22½	NtDerr	2	7.1	4	17	28⅛	28	28	— ⅜	
32½	22	NatDist	2	6.9	8	293	29	29	29	— ⅛	
33⅝	21¼	NatIFG	2.70	9.3	7	42	29	28⅝	29	+ ½	
25⅝	16⅝	NatGyp	1.40	6.1	6	122	24½	24	24½	+ ½	
2½	1⅜	NatHam				75	2½	2⅜	2½		
26⅝	12⅝	NtJlby	.32	1.5	11	133	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛	
42⅝	17⅝	NMdCr	.88	1.9	18	145	u43⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅜	
46½	15⅝	NMedEnt	.75	1.7	16	218	46⅛	44½	45½	+ ⅜	
16	9⅛	N4dNesV	.56	3.9	29	172	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+1⅛	
24⅝	16½	NIPrest	1.50a			6	119	24⅝	23⅝	— ½	
39⅝	16⅝	NSeMpl	1.40			16	3630	u41½	39⅝	40⅝	+1⅝
21⅛	16½	NiSvc	1.24	6.2	6	11	20½	20⅛	20⅛		
21⅝	13¼	NStand	1.34	8.8	7	22	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛	
35⅝	25⅝	NtUtil	2	7.7	4	17	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	NpTea		7.	7	35	u 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛	
59½	26⅝	Natom	e1.40	2.8	5	344	58⅝	57¼	58⅛	+ ⅛	
81	44½	Natom	pf 4	5.1		7	79½	79	79	+1	
24⅝	11⅝	NevPw	x2.52	11.	18	m	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝		
16	11	NevP	pf1.40	12.		2500	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛	
21⅝	14⅝	NevP	pf2.30	12.		2300	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝		
18⅝	13½	NevP	pf1.95	13.		12	16	14½	14½	— ⅜	
24	17⅛	NEngEl	2.36	11.	7	34	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ½	
14⅝	11⅝	NEnSvE	1.72	12.	6	42	15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛	
34⅛	16⅝	NENucl	.20	1.0	22	207	21⅛	30½	30⅝	+ ½	
25	21¼	NEnP	pf2.76	11.		6	25	25	25	— ⅛	
38⅛	28⅝	NEngT	2.40	8.8	9	43	u38⅝	38½	38½	+ ½	
17⅝	12⅛	NYEG	1.88	12.	6	175	15⅝	15⅛	15½		
35½	26	NYS	pf 3.75	13.		230	29½	29½	29½	— ½	
12	7¼	Newell	.88	7.4	5	20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½	
38	14⅝	Newhall	s.50	1.7	18	132	28⅝	28	28½	+1⅛	
40⅝	24⅛	Nwmt	1.40a	2.5	5	222	58½	56⅝	58	— ⅛	
43⅝	12⅛	Newprk	.20		5.2	329	43	40⅝	40⅝	—1½	
14⅝	10½	NiMP	1.52	12.	7	206	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½	
34	24	NiMpf	2.48	12.		250	28	28	28		
34⅝	23	NiMpf	3.40	13.		250	28	28	28		
52½	36	NiMpf	5.25	12.		250	43½	43	43	—1⅛	
181½	78⅛	NiMpf	10.60	12.		250	92	92	92	—1½	
77½	49⅝	NiMpf	7.72	12.		x200	58	58	58	—1	
38½	13⅝	NiSpn	.2a	9.9		2	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛		
35⅝	27⅝	NICOR	2.68	8.3	7	1988	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ½	
35⅛	27⅝	NICO	pf1.90	5.9		1	32	32	32		
49⅛	39⅝	NobIAl	n.16		3.2	774	48⅛	46⅝	47⅛	+ ½	
41½	21⅛	NorfWn	2.20	5.5	6	170	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝		
25⅝	13⅝	NorStr	1.40	12.		54	13⅝	u13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛	
33½	18⅛	Norfrk	1.60	5.1	9	144	32	31½	31½	— ½	
49⅛	25⅝	NACoal	.72	1.7	18	x16	43⅛	41½	42	+ ⅛	
6⅛	3⅝	NoAMtg				55	4½	4⅛	4½		
31½	25⅛	NoAPhl	1.78	5.6	6	43	30½	30⅛	30⅛		
10⅝	7⅝	NoestU1	1.18	13.	7	2625	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
20⅝	8⅛	NCoSL	.70	4.6	7	16	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜	
16⅛	10⅝	NIndPl	1.50	13.	8	114	12	11⅝	12		
25½	18	NoSIPw	2.42	10.	5	129	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛	
38	27⅝	NSPw	pf3.60	12.		120	31	31	31	— ½	
108⅛	93	NSP	pf10.36	11.		z810	100	99	99	—1	
48	31⅛	NorTel	s 1			139	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ½	
14⅛	5½	Nthgate	s			70	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛		
58½	31½	Nortrp	1.80	4.0	7	x95	45½	45⅛	45⅛	+ ½	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
34⅝	26⅝	NwstAir	.80	2.9	121	127	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝		
28⅝	18	NwfBcp	1.48	6.9	6	186	25½	25	25½		
40⅛	20½	NwstEn	1.58	2.9	7	111	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛	
27⅝	25¼	NwEng	pf2.13	8.3		63	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜	
37⅝	24⅝	Nwlnd	2.28	7.3	6	179	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛	
11⅛	7⅝	NwMLI	1a	9.3	11	23	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛	
29⅝	22⅝	NwSW	1.80	7.4	8	42	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅛	
46	28⅝	Norton	1.40	3.7	9	72	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	—1⅝	
18⅝	11	NorSim	1.28	6.0	7	2411	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛	
63⅝	25½	Nucor	.44	.7	8	148	48⅛	59	59	—1⅛	
				O	—O	—O	—				
82⅝	39½	OKC	1.5c		11	703	85⅝	79	80	—2⅛	
40⅛	26½	Oakind	.40	1.0	12	763	u40⅝	38	40	+2⅝	
19⅛	15⅛	OakIVP	1.28	6.9	8	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛	
31⅝	19	OccPet	2	7.1	4	1338	28⅝	27⅝	28½	— ½	
50	33⅛	OccIP	pf2.16	4.8		5	45	44⅛	44⅛	— ½	
102	84	OccIP	pf2.40	4.8		2	90½	90⅛	90⅛	—⅜	
24	16⅝	OccIP	pf2.50	11.		16	22	21⅝	21⅝		
28⅛	14	OccIP	pf2.12	11.		24	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝		
22½	15⅛	OccIP	pf2.30	12.		6	20⅛	20	20		
42½	36⅛	ODECO	s		28	904	u43	41	43⅛	+1⅛	
46⅝	27⅝	Ogden	2.20	5.3	6	70	u41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+1	
16½	11⅛	OhioEd	1.76	13.	7	x917	13½	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛	
44½	32	OhEd	pf4.56	13.		z100	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛	
79⅛	53⅝	OhEd	pf8.20	14.		z100	60½	60½	60½	— ½	
14⅝	12½	OhEd	pf1.80	13.		6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛	
101⅝	80	OhE	pf10.40	12.		y100	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+2⅝	
75	53⅛	OhP	pf 8.04	12.		220	63	63	63	—1	
22⅝	16	OhP	pf$2.27	13.		10	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ½	
113⅝	94	OhP	pfF 14	14.		z230	102	102	102	— ⅛	
14⅝	11⅛	OklaGE	1.60	12.	12	205	13	12⅝	12⅝		
31⅝	17½	OklaNG	2	6.3	8	20	29½	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛	
25	12½	Olin	1	4.8	7	224	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ½	
44	28⅛	Omark	1.44	3.4	6	5	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛	
22	19⅛	Oneida	e.68	2.9	7	205	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛	
13⅛	8⅝	OneBan	.84	9.2	30	16	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛	
14⅝	10⅝	OranRk	1.60	12.	6	48	13⅛	12½	12⅝	— ⅛	
8⅝	4½	Orange				162	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
16⅝	8	OrlenC	.40	2.5	5	398	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛	
18⅝	8⅛	OutbA	.20	4.8	14	277	15⅝	14½	14½	— ½	
37½	12½	OutletCo	.60	2.2	34	111	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅜	
17⅝	13½	OverhDr	1	6.6	7	44	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ½	
28⅝	17⅝	OvrsTr	1.40	5.2	5	9	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅛	
34⅛	27⅝	OvShe	e.20	1.5	8	16	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛	
31	22⅛	OwensC	1.20	4.2	11	x135	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ½	
28½	17⅝	OwenIll	1.40	5.5	6	309	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛	
83	55	Owenil	pf4.75	6.2		1	77	77	77	+1	
13⅝	8⅝	OxfrdIn	.76	6.3	6	4	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛	
				P	—O	—					
33⅝	19	PHH Gp	.80	2.4	11	53	u33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+1⅛	
12⅝	6⅝	PNBMI	1.04e	8.9		68	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛	
32	26½	PPG	2.16	6.0	6	157	36½	36	36½	+ ⅛	
31⅝	19	PSA	n .36r	1.1	4	140	28⅛	27⅛	27⅝	—1	
12⅝	9⅝	PacAS	1.30	12.		21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		
24⅝	19⅛	PacGE	2.60	11.	7	1026	23	22⅝	22⅝	—½	
24⅛	17	PacLtg	2.24	11.	6	61	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛	
46	32	PacPL	pf4.40	14.	13	17	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛	
20½	14⅛	PNwTel	1.64	8.1	8	380	u20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	PacPw	2.84	18.	8	256	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅛	
29⅛	18⅛	PacScin	.50	1.7	12	36	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛	
15⅝	11	PacTT	1.40	6.9	9	160	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝		
67½	41	PacTT	pf 6	9.0		z200	67	67	67	+ ½	
25⅝	16½	PacTin	1	5.2	13	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛	
16⅝	7⅝	PalouW	.44	2.8	20	205	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛	
19⅝	10⅛	PalW	pf1.20	7.1		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛	
20⅛	13	PalmBc	1.20	4.1	6	74	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ½	
4⅛	2⅛	Pamlco			11	144	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	PanAm				779	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝		
35½	20	PanEP	$1.74	5.1	8	188	34⅝	33⅛	33⅝	—⅜	
24⅝	13⅝	PayDft	1.25b	4.7	7	17	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛	
25⅝	15⅛	Pargas	1.16	5.8	6	94	20½	20	20⅛		
55⅝	27	ParkDri	.24	.5	19	274	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝	— ½	
22⅝	23⅝	ParHan	1.32	4.7	7	19	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛	
26	14	ParkPen	.44	1.8	18	41	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛	
25½	18	PatPil			122	293	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛	
26	16	Paylsnw	.40	2.9	8	25	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛	
31	17⅝	Peabdy	.32b	1.1	12	824	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛	
22⅛	9⅝	Penga			89	265	21⅛	21	21⅛		
26½	14	PenCen			18	390	24⅝	24⅛	24½	— ⅛	
15⅛	18⅛	PenCn	prA			1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛	
9⅝	4⅛	PenCn	prB			136	8⅝	8½	8⅝		
53	35½	PenCp	pf5.27	10.		125	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—⅜	
12⅛	5⅝	PennCp	.16	1.9	6	1199	8½	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛	
23⅛	19⅝	Pennsy	1.84	7.1	8	658	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛	
20⅝	14½	PaPL	2.12	11.	7	897	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛	
46⅝	32⅛	PaPL	pf4.40	12.		z118	36	36	36		
46½	32	PaPL	pf4.50	13.		z508	37	35⅛	36		
106½	74	PaPL	pf 11	12.		z350	95	94	94	+ ⅜	
114	86	PaPL	pf 13	13.		z100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛	
90	64½	PaPL	pf 3	13.		z750	44	44	44		
35⅝	25⅛	Penwlt	2.20	7.5	6	77	29⅝	29½	29½	—⅜	
21⅝	14½	Penw	pf1.60	8.0	16	20	19⅝	20	19⅝	+ ⅛	
34⅝	30	Penzoil	e 2	4.1	5	646	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛	
94	70	Pennzc	pf3.8	10.		z2500	79	79	79	— ⅛	
16⅝	11⅛	PeopDr	.20	1.8	8	39	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛	
56	34⅝	PeopEn	3	5.9	18	102	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛	
28½	20	PepsiCo	1.30	4.7	9	862	28⅛	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜	
59⅝	28⅛	PerkinE	.72	1.2	19	584	u60	59⅝	59⅝	+ ½	
37½	23⅛	Petrie	1.40	3.9	18	16	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛	
42½	22⅛	Petrln	s.76	1.9	14	33	40⅝	40½	40½		

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
37⅝	25⅝	PetRs	3.09e	8.4		38	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛	
35	23⅝	PetRs	pf1.75	5.3		9	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ½	
44⅝	22	Pfizer	1.44	3.4	13	353	43	42⅝	43⅛		
40⅛	22⅝	PhelpD	1.40	4.4	6	298	34⅛	33	34	+ ⅜	

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 26

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12⅝	7⅞	ReecCo .60	6.4	8	31	93⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛		
27	24⅞	ReevsB 2.50	6.4	9		31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼	
16⅛	9⅝	ReichCh .48	4.0	15	29	13	12½	+ ⅛		
72	44	ReigCo 3	4.2	3	48	72	71⅝	71⅝	— ½	
22	18⅛	ReliG of 2.40	12.	11		31¼	21	22	— ½	
27⅝	19	Relin pf2.68	15.		183	23⅝	22¾	23	— ⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir .20	2.6		156	8	7⅝	7⅝		
20	14½	ReoCo .480	2.7	4	47	22⅝	22	22		
22⅝	13½	ReoFnS 1	4.5	7	70	22	21½	22	+ ½	
3½	1½	RobMig		176	82	3½	3¼	3½		
31⅝	23	RoanY s1.04	3.6	6	93	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ½	
23⅝	16	RNY pf 2.13	11.		3	20	20	20		
31	20⅛	RoaSil .20	8.6	6	91	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅝	
78¼	31	RoaTex 1.16	4.3	6	132	27⅝	27½	27½	— ¼	
35	20⅛	RowanCO 1	3.0	11	27	32	32	32	— ½	
19⅛	18⅞	Revere		4	58	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛	
34	35¾	Revlon 1.56	3.0	11	484	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ⅝	
29⅛	23½	Revln pf		4	29	29	29	29		
16½	9⅝	Rexnord .68	4.0	8	105	16⅝	19½	16½	— ⅛	
19½	14⅝	RexnrdA 1.04	5.9	6	121	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼	
42½	21	RoynIn s2.50	6.2	7	114	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅛	
56½	36⅝	Reyln pf4.10	5.9		2	45⅝	48⅝	45⅝	+ ½	
40⅝	27½	RoyMil 2.20	6.9	4	165	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ½	
82	59	RoyMi pf4.50	5.9		30	76½	76½	76½	+2	
35	13⅝	RlanCo 1.20	7.5	26	16	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝		
27	17½	RchMer 1.32	6.4	7	114	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛	
23	16¼	RisgeIT 1.80	8.0	5	33	25⅝	22¼	22⅝		
56	27⅝	RloGron 1	1.9	5	304	53⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅝	
41⅝	13⅝	RloGr of .80	2.3		583	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ¼	
23⅛	19½	RiteAid .76	2.4	11	125	31¼	21	21¼	— ¼	
21	14⅝	Robshw 1.40	7.3	7	40	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ½	
50½	37⅝	Rohm 2.20	5.3	6	140	u41¼	40½	41¼	+1⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	Robins .40	4.0	6	211	10½	9¾	10½	+ ⅛	
16½	11¼	RochG 1.48b	10.	7	34	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ½	
20	15⅛	RochTl 1.08	6.6	7	61	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼	
31⅝	25¾	Rockwl s1.40	4.5	8	287	31½	30⅝	31	+ ⅛	
34¼	32⅝	RohmH 5.37	4.3	7	339	u35¼	33½	34⅝	+ ⅝	
20	10⅛	RohrInd		9	191	14¼	13⅝	14	+ ⅛	
33⅛	15⅝	Rollins .80	3.0	11	232	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛	
35¾	27½	Rolm e		34	299	u37⅛	35⅝	34¾	+1⅝	
4⅛	1½	Ronson			46	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛	
12⅝	8⅝	Roper .98	7.3	7	28	13½	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛	
20⅝	13¼	Rorer .84	4.8	12	1307	u21⅝	20⅝	20½	+ ⅝	
35¼	24½	Rowan s.08	.3	21	158	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛	
49⅛	48	Rowan pf2.04	4.3		24	49¼	48¼	48¼		
16⅝	10⅝	RC Cola 1.04	7.3	5	152	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛	
72⅝	46½	RoyID 6.16e	7.0	3	105	88½	88⅛	88½	+ ⅛	
30½	20	Rubbrm .93	3.5	10	30	26¼	26	26¼		
12⅝	5¾	RuskTog .88	7.0	6	119	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛	
30	16½	RyanH 1.20	4.0	8	267	26⅝	25	25¼	—1½	
27½	16	RyderS 1.06b	4.2	8	169	25⅝	22	25⅝	+ ¼	
		S—S—S								
15⅝	6⅝	SCA .20t	1.3	13	672	15¼	16	15¼	+ ⅛	
31½	16⅝	SCM 1.80	5.9	6	941	u31⅝	30½	30½	+ ¼	
37⅝	19⅝	SFN .92	3.7	9	3176	22	24¼	24⅝	— ½	
36	19⅝	SPSTec .64	1.9	7	58	34½	34½	34½	+ ½	
63¼	34	Sabine s .20	.5	35	246	57⅝	55⅝	57⅝	+ ¼	
30½	17	SfgBkPow		1.4	20	124	28	28⅝	—1⅛	
6¼	3	SfladIn n			141	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛	
47½	27⅝	Safeway 2.60	7.6	7	x1031	34½	33½	34½	+ ½	
60⅝	44	SagaCo .44	4.0	7	26	u1⅝	41	41⅝	+ ⅝	
20⅝	14⅝	SjoMn 1.88	2.6	17	100	36¼	37⅝	36¼	+ ½	
12⅝	9	StJoLP 1.26	15.		183	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝		
61⅝	47⅝	StJSalF 2.00	3.2	5	29	78½	79	79		
10⅝	7⅝	SPaul 1.02	10.		34	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛	
34⅝	25¼	StRegP 2	6.3	6	188	32⅝	37	32	— ⅛	
8¼	6	Salomi .40	5.3	5	32	7⅝	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛	
7⅝	3½	Sambos			2468	6⅝	5¼	6⅛	+ ¼	
17⅝	11⅝	SbGas 1.60	12.	7	238	13⅝	13½	13⅝		
18¼	12	SJuanR 1.45j	8.2	25	31	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝		
51½	22½	Sanders .50	1.0	19	521	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ½	
43½	43½	SFeInd 2.60	6.0	7	299	43⅝	42½	42½	—1½	
19⅝	12	SFeIn pf .50	2.9			17½	17½	17½	— ⅛	
61⅝	26⅝	SFeInl .72	1.5	20	1165	58⅝	48½	49½	+1½	
19½	13½	SgtWpl 1	5.3	7	12	18⅝	15⅝	18⅝	— ⅛	
19⅝	9⅝	SouRE	.63	9	92	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛	
15⅝	7¼	SavAlIc .05e	.3	14	172	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝		
17⅝	7⅝	SavDnD .50	2.8	17	109	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝		
13¼	8¾	SavEIP 1.20	15.	12	13	18⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛	
13½	9⅝	SavE A 1.24	12.		6	11	11	11	+ ⅛	
11½	8½	SavE pf1.20	12.		2	10	10	10		
19⅛	12⅛	Savin .64	4.6	4	264	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛	
23¼	17¼	Savin of1.50	7.4	5	2	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ⅛	
9⅝	4	Saxon .05e	.7	7	228	7⅝	7	7		
5¼	3⅝	Scheelar			5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝	
46	27½	SchrPla 1.00	3.7	10	1209	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅝	
13⅝	5	Schlitz			286	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛	
140½	81⅝	Schlmb 1.50	1.1	22	422	137⅝	136¼	136¼	+ ⅝	
14⅝	21⅝	SclAlt .14	1.4	31	224	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝	
25	18⅝	Scott .96	4.1	6	104	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝		
8	6⅝	ScotLad .05e	.0	6	61	6¼	6	6	— ⅛	
30⅝	17⅝	ScotPet 1.80	7.6	6	231	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼	
30⅝	13⅝	ScotPp 1	5.3	5	443	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛	
23½	14	Scotys .52	2.3 11		54	23⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅛	
26⅝	13⅝	Scovill 1.52	6.4	8	49	18¼	18	18	— ⅛	
12⅝	8⅝	Scudder	.25		60	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	Scud pf1.01e	11.		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
12½	9	SeaCo of1.46	14.		16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		
29⅝	12⅝	SeaCont .42	1.7	6	150	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛	
47⅝	25	SeaBCL 2.20b	4.7	4	x134	47	46⅝	47	+1⅛	
16½	9	SeaNA .11	.7	14	141	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	— ⅛	
31⅝	22⅝	Seafst 1.28	4.9	6	200	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛	
59	30	Seagrm 1.10	2.0	14	479	56¼	55¼	55¼	— ⅛	
23	16	Seagry .30e	1.5	7	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛	
25½	12½	SealAir .52	2.0	14	79	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝	
22⅝	14	SealPw 1.20	5.5	8	34	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ½	
27½	15⅛	SearleG .52	2.0	14	1103	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅛	
20¼	14⅝	Sears 1.34	7.7	10	2097	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝	
9¼	4	SecIrsh			161	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛	
33	22⅛	SecPac 2	6.7	5	149	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛	
59	50	Sedco s .48	.8	30	570	u62½	58¼	61¼	+3	
11⅝	7⅝	SelpLi 1.20	15.		45	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅝	
14¼	7½	SvCpInt .44	3.0	7	53	u14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛	
28	17½	SnaLke .80	3.1	14	149	26	24	25⅝	+ ⅝	
49	31	Shapell .15	.3	6	1	45¼	48⅝	45½	— ⅛	
46⅝	13½	ShearL .40	1.4	5	269	43⅝	42⅝	43¼	+ ⅝	
33⅝	32	shear wi			3	33	33	33	— ⅛	
40⅝	34	ShellD 4	.0	319	39⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛	
41¼	27	ShellT 4.30e	11.	4	3	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛	
10⅝	4⅝	ShalGls .30	4.3		26	7⅝	7	7		
17¼	10⅝	shelQ pf1.25	9.8		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛	
15½	9⅝	ShelG pf1.40	12.		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛	
37	25	ShelG pf 3	10.		1	29½	29½	29½		
39	22⅝	Shrwin .75e	2.0	9	139	38	37½	37½	— ⅝	
42	41	Shrw pf 4.40	7.3		250	60	60	60	—2	
14½	11½	SierPac 1.40	11.	3	39	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛	
46⅝	29¼	Signal	2.5	8	363	40½	39⅝	40		
42	29⅝	Silnode 1.04	4.6	7	45	41½	40	40	—1⅛	
17¼	7¼	SimPrec .32	2.4 10		316	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ½	
11½	7¼	SimpPel .56	5.8 12		87	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛	
13½	6⅝	Singer			668	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛	
31½	20¼	Singr pf3.50	14.		6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝		
14¼	8½	Skyline .48	3.7 24		88	13⅝	13	13½	— ½	
22⅝	13½	SmithA .48	1.8 12		6	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛	
46¼	33	SmithN s .64	1.5 14		141	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ¼	
65¼	43½	SmKln s1.44	2.8 14		757	61	60½	60½	— ⅝	
22½	17¼	Smucker 1.10	4.4	7	69	u24	24	+2¼		
29	10¼	SnapOn .84	3.6 11		309	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	— ⅝	
12¼	4	SonyCp .10e	.8 20		761	u12⅝	12⅝	12¼	+ ⅝	
26	16⅝	SouLino 1.88	8.4	5	24	22⅝	22⅝	22½	— ⅛	
6⅛	1⅞	SoAlFn			16	3⅝	3¼	3¼		
17⅝	13	SCrEG 1.74	11.	8	92	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛	
25⅝	17½	SoJerIn 1.80	7.5	6	6	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛	
20¼	38	Southwn 1	1.6	7	2	63⅝	63¼	63¼	+ ⅝	
17½	17½	SoelBk .88	5.3	5	78	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	SoelPS .56i	9.3	4	7	6¼	6	6	— ⅛	
27¼	20¼	SoElEd 2.72	11.	6	614	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅝	
14⅝	10¼	SouthCo 1.54	13.	7	519	12⅝	12	12⅝		
19¼	14⅝	SoInGE 1.68	9.7	6	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛	
61⅝	40¼	SoNRes 1.85	3.2 10		82	58⅝	50⅝	58⅝	— ⅛	
39¾	29½	SNETel 3.60	10.	8	53	35¼	35⅝	35⅝		
47½	30⅝	SouPac 2.60	6.9	8	457	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝	
76¼	58¼	SouRy 3.60	4.8	7	297	u76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼	
27½	21⅝	SoRy pf2.60	10.		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼	
41⅝	24½	SouNCo 1.92	5.8	7	55	29	28⅝	28⅝		
30½	17⅝	Sound .96	4.1	8	221	23⅝	23¼	23½	— ⅝	
58⅝	33⅝	SouRov s.40	.7	40	473	u58⅝	57⅝	58⅝	+ ⅝	
3¼	1¼	Soumrk		5	679	3⅝	3	3⅝		
44¼	17⅝	SwsAir .32	.8	29	61	42⅝	40¼	42⅝	+1⅝	
30⅛	20⅝	SwBsh 1.40	4.7	7	170	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼	
10½	6½	SwFlBk .60	6.0	6	287	10½	9⅝	10		
25⅝	17⅝	SwFlB pf2.10	8.2	1		25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼	
23⅝	11½	SwFore .50	2.3	7	x355	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝	
13½	8½	SwGas 1.16	11.	8	49	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		
13⅝	9½	SwPS 1.28	11.	9	60	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛	
28⅝	14⅝	Spartan 1	5.1	7	8	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛	
46⅝	26⅝	SpectPh		31	58	48	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅝	
19⅝	12⅝	SperNut 1	5.6	7	13	18	18	18	— ⅛	
36¼	27	SperHu of 3	8.7		1	34½	34½	34½	— ½	
60⅝	41⅝	Sperry 1.76	3.2	7	317	56⅝	55	55	— ⅝	
19¼	12⅝	SpInds 1.20	6.9	4	27	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝		
27⅝	17⅝	SquarD 1.60	6.1	9	724	26⅝	26¼	26⅝		
39½	37⅛	Squibb 1.14	4.1 11		1983	28	u27⅝	27½	— ⅛	
16½	9⅝	StaRite .70	6.4 13		60	11⅝	11	11		
52⅝	23½	Stalev 1	2.0 14		73	56¼	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛	
33⅝	21¼	StBrnd 1.44	6.4	9	87	30⅝	30½	30⅝	— ⅛	
29¼	18⅝	StBPnt .72	2.5 10		187	u29¼	28⅝	29		
10⅝	6⅝	StMetA .44	6.8 15		31	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼	
85	52½	StOilCl 3.60	4.7	6	564	77¼	76⅝	76¼	+ ⅝	
65	46	StOind $2.20	3.7	9	1207	60½	59⅝	59½	—1⅛	
52½	42¼	StOOh s1.40	2.8	7	907	51⅝	49½	50¼		
15⅝	7⅝	StPacCo .78	5.3	5	15	13⅝	13¼	13¼		
19½	12¼	Standex .85	4.5	6	56	18½	15	18¼	+ ⅛	
28¼	16⅝	StanW s .40	2.8	8	94	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼	
30½	25⅝	Starret 1.48e	4.9	6	6	27⅝	27¼	27½	— ⅝	
6¼	3½	StJoMInv	18		55	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛	
10⅝	7⅝	StJoMt 1.12	12.		28	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛	
25	14½	StoulCh 1.22	5.8	7	216	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝		
4⅝	2⅝	Stoega .12b	3.1	6	8	4	3⅝	3⅝		
11⅝	8⅝	Stercul .68	6.3	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛	
11⅝	5⅝	StorBcs .66	8.0	9	81	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛	
33¼	16	StorIDg .92	4.1 12		1120	23	22⅝	22⅝		
24⅝	13	Stermdrl .40	4.0	7	47	15	14⅝	14⅝		
17⅝	12¼	StevJ 1.20b	7.5	5	345	17⅝	17	17	— ⅝	
41⅝	17¼	StewWa s1.85	6.9	7	33	27¼	27¼	27¼		
33⅝	18	StokVC 1.40	5.9	8	5	22	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛	
11½	8	StokVC of 1	10.		x596	10	10	10		
75¼	40	StoneN 2.75	3.7 10		15	75	74⅝	74⅝	— ½	
24¼	17½	StonCan .72	2.9	6	27	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛	
19⅛	12⅝	StopShp 1.20	8.3	5	26	14½	14	14½	+ ¼	
21⅝	11⅝	StorTec		13	1782	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛	
23⅝	20⅝	Storer s .72	2.5	9	217	28⅝	28¼	20½	— ¼	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17⅝	11⅝	StrldRll 1.16	8.3	9	70	14¼	14	14	+ ¼	
7⅝	3⅝	BusIns .20	2.6	7	325	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		
42⅝	25¼	SuoPrG 1.44	4.5	6	44	32	31½	31		
32⅝	21	SunChm 6.60	1.9	5	73	32	30⅝	31½	+ ⅛	
27⅝	18⅝	SunEl .72	3.0 11		29	24½	23⅝	24		
40⅝	33⅝	SunCo s1.80	4.9	5	339	37⅝	21	21	— ⅛	
91⅝	58	SunC of 3.25	5.9		4	77½	71¼	77½	—1¼	
22⅝	12⅝	Sunbrn 1.50	6.1	6	100	15⅝	18⅝	18½	— ⅛	
46½	29⅝	Sundstr .40	1.7 10		81	48⅝	43⅝	43½	— ⅛	
110	73	Sunds of3.50	3.3		1	100½	105½	105½	—1½	
16	9½	SunMn s.40	3.0 31		217	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ¼	
29⅝	15	SunrVal .80	2.0 11		24	22¼	22⅝	22¼	— ⅛	
182	97	SuorOil 5.70	.4 16		119	u183½	180½	181⅛	+ ⅛	
19⅝	10⅝	SupmkG .54	3.5	6	95	16	16⅝	16⅝	— ½	
7	3	Supsca			250	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛	
22⅝	16⅝	Swanee 1.40e	7.2	6	64	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ½	
19⅝	12	Syaron 1.88	6.7	6	53	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ½	
34	24	Sybrn pf2.40	5.9		10	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅝	
		T—T—T								
29⅝	11¼	TRE 1	3.3 16		260	u31¼	29⅝	70	+ ⅛	
48⅝	36⅝	TRW 2.20	4.7	8	286	47⅝	47	47½		
105⅝	76	TRW of 4.40	4.3		2	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+ ½	
98	64	TRW pr4.50	5.1		13	88½	87½	88⅛	+ ½	
36⅛	25⅝	TalBrd .80	2.6	9	62	22	31⅝	32	+ ⅛	
10⅝	5⅝	Talley .25i			69	6	5⅝	6		
10⅝	7¼	Talley pf 1			7	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ½	
15¼	13¼	TamaE 1.56	9.3	6	60	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛	
75⅝	34½	Tandy		16	1362	u76⅝	72¼	73½	—1¼	
5½	2½	Tandycft		14		229	5	7⅝		
39½	12½	Tanncolr .72	2.0 6		47	36	35½	22⅝	— ½	
70¼	41⅝	Tekmr .64	1.3 14		133	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ½	
17⅝	7⅝	Tolcim .70	6.3 13		59	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝	
134½	91	Toldyn s	7		852	u168¼	163⅝	167⅝	+3⅝	
27	14	Telorml	20		700	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	+ ½	
5⅝	2½	Tolex	.46		984	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ½	
45⅝	31¼	Tenneco 2.40	5.7	7	962	42½	41⅝	42	+ ⅝	
101	84⅝	Tenc pr 11	12.		157	89⅝	89½	89½	— ⅛	
48	31½	Teradyn	16		76	45⅝	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅝	
33	14	Tesoro .22e	.8	3	6472	26⅝	25⅝	26	+1⅝	
55½	24⅝	Tesor pf5.16	4.3		x413	61½	49	50⅝	+2⅝	
41⅝	27	Texaco 2.40	6.3	6	3376	38⅝	37⅝	38	+ ⅛	
56¼	38	TexCm 1.60	2.9 10		76	55	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅝	
29½	24¼	TexEsl 3.20	4.2 9		1446	71¼	70½	71	+ ½	
28½	21⅝	TxET pf5.67	11.		6	22⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛	
22	22⅝	TexGT 1.64	5.6	7	399	29⅝	29⅝	29½	— ½	
35½	24⅝	TexInd .80b	2.3	6	125	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ½	
128½	78⅝	TexInst 2	1.6 16		399	u129⅝	126	127⅝	+1⅝	
28⅝	10⅝	TxInt	110		585	29	28⅝	28⅝		
50	30	TexOGs 3.32	.6 19		326	u53⅝	53⅝	57⅛	+1⅝	
48⅝	25	TxPac s	.27		4	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ¼	
19⅝	14⅝	TexUtil 1.76	9.9	7	1537	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝		
52⅝	24⅝	Texstil 1.60	3.5	7	286	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+ ⅝	
85	42½	Textrn pf 3	4.2		19	72	70	71	+3	
6⅝	2⅝	Textlnd			25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛	
70	29⅝	Textron 1.80	6.4 6		1159	22½	28	28⅛		
32½	22⅝	Textr pf2.60	6.8		7	31½	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛	
26¼	18½	Textr prf1.60	5.5		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝	
34¼	25⅝	Thiokol 1.76	5.1	9	165	33	32	32	— ⅛	
14⅝	9⅝	ThmBet 1.73	3.7 11		37	47⅝	47	47	— ⅛	
13⅝	7⅝	Thomin .56b	4.2 6		19	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛	
15⅝	5¼	Thrifty .72	6.2	8	29	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛	
20¼	22⅝	TI-Cora n2.20	8.8	6	8	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝

هكذا من الأصل

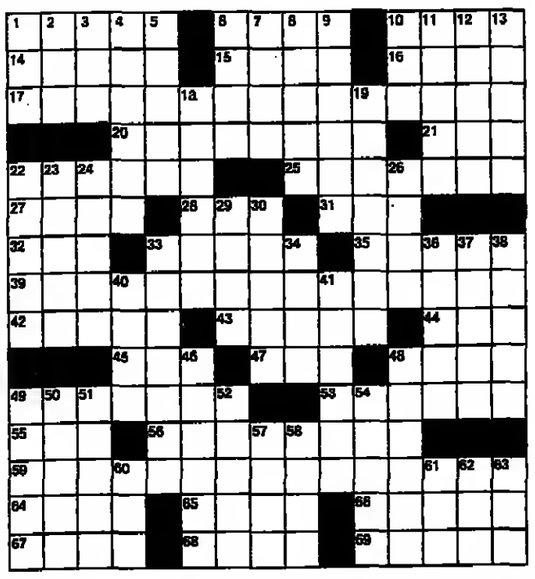
AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 26

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the close on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	Sls. 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		—A—A—A—								
15⅝	9⅛	AAR s	.40	3.4	7	34	12⅝	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	AAV	.28	4.2	6	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	3⅝	AIC Ph	n.13	2.7	3	33	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	APS	.48	5.3	6	125	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
3¼	1⅝	ATI		.16	8		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	4⅝	AVC			7	10⅝	10		10¼	+ ⅛
15	4⅝	AZL		12	141	13⅝	12⅝		13⅛	+ ½
8⅝	4⅛	AZL pf	.42	5.6	8	8⅛	8⅛		8⅛	+ ½
15⅝	13⅝	Acme S	.30	1.9	16	31	u16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
5⅝	3⅝	Action		27	44	4⅝	4⅝		4⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	ActonCo	.40	2.8	16	278	14⅝		14½	+ ¼
15⅝	6⅝	AdmRes n			318	13⅝	12⅝		12⅝	+1
23⅝	13⅝	AdmRus	s.12	.6	14	21	21⅝		21⅝	+ ⅛
46⅛	35⅛	Adobe s	.20	.4	20	418	u53⅛	48⅝	51⅝	+3⅝
3⅝	1⅛	AesBoCo			48	1⅝	1⅝		1⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	14⅝	AeroFlo	.60	1.4	8	47	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+1
8⅛	2⅛	AerVacc		32	167		7⅝		7⅝	+ ⅝
8	5⅝	AffCap	.16e	1.3	2		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	AirExpr n		.12	83		12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	
7	3⅝	AlaskAir	.36e	7.2	11	69	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	AlbWr	.15e	1.1	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	AlmvSt	.20e	3.7	7	4	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	2⅛	AlohaAir	.16e	2.8	3	11	5⅝	5	5	
26⅝	10⅝	Alphnl	3		25	115	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
17	8⅛	AlpnnL	.32	2.5	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
1⅞	7-16	Altec		.41	59	15-16	13-16		13-16	
7⅛	6⅛	Altec pf			1	5⅝	5⅝		5⅝	+ ⅛
42	31½	Alcoa	pf3.75	16.	x200	36⅛	36½		36⅛	
32	19⅝	AmBnk	.40	1.5	28	841	27⅝	26	27⅛	+1⅛
11	8⅝	AmAir	.16	1.4	24	x211	u12		10⅝	+1⅛
44⅝	15⅛	AmBrd	wi						16⅝	+1⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ABusPd	.48	3.6	4	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
21⅝	11⅛	ACoatri	.40	3.1	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
22⅝	13⅝	AHotel	.20		3	224	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	6⅝	AMcn A	.48	2.8	11	135	18	14⅛	17⅝	+1⅛
19	8⅝	AMzn8	.48	2.9	11	21	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+1⅛
12⅝	3⅝	AmBkn	.30	5.2	44	32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29⅝	16⅝	AmFed	.40	1.5	6	137	29⅝	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
37½	30⅝	AmPetl	2.80	5.1	5	392	54⅝	54	54⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	AmPlon	Cp		9	34	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	APress	.40	3.4	7	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅝
7⅝	4⅛	ASizEl			104	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	AmSeat	.10m			1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
9⅝	5⅛	AmTec	.44	8.4	7	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	6⅝	AmTec	pf1.28		14	2	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	AndrJcb	h	.15	4	15	1⅝		1⅝	
9	4	Andrea	.40	5.2	12	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
28½	14⅝	AngloC	.22e	.9	12	75	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
11⅛	6⅝	Anthony	.40b	4.5	4	x54	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
18	14⅝	AplDta	.04i			x1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	1½	AplDev			3	53	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
61⅝	27⅝	ArmTcl	g.40		24	97	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	16⅛	ArpsPr	n		62	246	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
2	1	ArrnRm			3	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ½
7⅝	4⅝	Arundel	.16a		7	1.4	23	7⅝	7⅝	
23⅝	13⅝	Asomer	n.40				20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
6⅝	1⅝	AskInSvc				16	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
37⅝	16⅝	AtlTex		16		5	37½	37½	37½	
1⅝	1⅝	Atco	Ind		24	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	3⅝	AtlSCM	.16e	3.1	8	432	5⅛	5	5⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	AtlasCp	wi				5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8	AudInr	.15	1.5	10	21	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	AutoTrn				43	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	6⅛	AVEMC	.20	4.3	9	49	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
28½	14⅝	Avondl	1.20	5.9	8	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
		—B—B—B—								
1⅝	.16	BRT		.14	12	114	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Badger	.80	7.9	7	23	10⅛	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	3⅝	Baker	.10i			23	5½	5	5⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	BalwDis	.36	3.8	2	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅝	19⅝	BanPo	2.96e	12.	7	3⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Bangor	wi			75	3-16		¼	+1-16
18⅝	8⅝	Bnlstr	g		39	17	16⅝		16⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	BarnesE		14	44	114	10⅝		10⅝	
14⅝	1⅝	Barnwl	.20	1.2	5	1	16⅛		16⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	BarryRG	.16	1.7	37	112	10		9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	BarthS				3	3⅛		3½	
4⅝	2⅛	Bartons				10	3⅝		3⅝	
23	8	BartonF		18	42	28⅝	28		28⅝	+ ½
3⅝	1⅝	BelschR		.17	8	3	3		3	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	BergEnl			4	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅝
6⅝	5⅝	Bergnis	.32	1.4	12	260	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	+ ⅝
39	16⅝	Bgs8	pf1.15	3.1	72	37⅝	36⅝		37	— ⅛
3	1⅝	BernzO			14	2	1⅝		1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Bervan				1	1⅝		1⅝	
6⅛	2½	BethCp			26	14	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	6½	Beverly	.24	1.4	17	287	u18		17⅝	+ ⅝
17	1⅝	BicPen	.40	3.8	18	44	16⅝		16⅝	+ ⅝
18	6⅛	BigV Sup	.30	4.8	6	7	7⅛	7½	7½	— ½
6½	2⅛	BillyKid	n		8	24	4⅛	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
28⅝	14	BlokMf	1.20	4.6	5	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	BlsRd	B		7	9	13⅝	12	12½	+ ⅝
13	10⅛	BlsRad	A		7	90	11⅝	11	11	
8	6⅝	Blessng	.56	8.3	4	6	8	8	8	
36⅝	16½	Blount	.72	2.2	8	26	32⅝	31⅝	32½	+ ⅝
6⅝	3⅝	BodinAp			43	4½	4⅝		4⅝	— ⅝
29	13	Bohber	.60	1.4	14	2⅝	28⅝		28⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	BowVal	s		644	21⅝	20⅛		20⅛	— ⅛
5½	4⅛	BowlAm	.28	5.9	5	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Bowmar			123	35⅝	5⅝	5	3	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	Bowne	s .40	2.1	8	20	19⅝	19⅝	19½	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	BradBd	.26	2.5	7	257	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	Branch	.051		5	4	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Brogiff	wt			6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Broscan	1.20	4.6	14	61	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	BrownE			5	644	21⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	BroDurf	.28	3.1	8	173	u 6½	5⅝	6½	+ ⅛
27⅝	10½	BrookP	s.40	1.9	0	18	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
50	31	BrnFB	1.36	2.7	11	26	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	— ⅛
4½	3⅝	BrnF pf	.46	16.		19	4	4	4	— ⅛
4⅝	3	Bolidex			1	34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Burgess			1	34	3½	3½	3½	
25	12	Burndsn	.60	2.4	9	83	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
		—C—C—C—								
34⅝	14	CK Pet	.16	.5	28	341	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	CDI		.4	31	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	4½	CHB Pd	.57b	9.5	18	1	6	6	6	
5⅛	3	CMI Cr	.05e	1.8	7	148	3	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅝	9⅝	CRS		3.9	15	15	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	16⅛	CSE	1.40b	5.4	8	45	u26	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	2⅝	CS Grp	.24b	9.1	4	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6½	3	CapleA			.38	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
28	3	Caldor	s .68	2.2	12	32	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
32	31	CalInt		4.3	7	35	47⅝	46⅝	47	— ½
39½	24	Camco	.36	.9	13	2	35⅛	35½	35½	+ ⅝
5⅛	3⅝	CmpChb	g		319	13⅛	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	10½	CdMunr	g.46		35	28⅝	28		28	
14½	9⅛	CdnOcr	s.30		6	3⅝	3⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
25½	15½	CanRES	.72	5.8	19		4	4	4	
4⅝	1⅝	Caressa			67		3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅝
21⅝	16⅝	CaroEn	1.32b	7.9	9	15	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
51⅝	39	CaroPLpf	5	11.		246	46⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+1⅛
8	2⅝	CarrolDv	.05e	.4	12	170	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	CastlAM	.92b	6.2	4	5	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
22⅝	12⅝	CastFd	.48a	2.1	7	27	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Cavitrn	.12e		7	16	17⅝	17⅝	17½	
5	2⅛	CelluCrt			5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
33	25⅛	CenM	pf3.50	13.	x760	28½	28		28	
43	21⅝	CenLP	pf	11.	x100	37	37		37	+1⅝
9⅝	5⅝	CmSee	.90e	11.	19		8½	8⅛	8⅝	
7⅝	5	CtryFm	.10e	1.3	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
41⅛	17	Cenvil	1.40	3.7	7	x74	39	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Cetec	.13	1.9	8	26	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8	2⅝	ChadWd	.60	2.9	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1⅝		Champflo				120	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅝	14½	ChmpPd	s.72	2.8	11	152	u27⅝	24⅝	26½	+2⅝
28⅝	16⅛	ChrtNat	g		15	12	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	8	ChsnInt	.28	2.4	8	3	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
21⅝	14⅝	ChtRvr	1.60	9.4	21	3	17⅝		17	
24½	18⅝	ChieftO s		.5		196	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	ChildWld			13	129	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8	4⅝	ChlfnCo	.28	3.8	12	3	7⅝		7⅝	
16⅝	9⅛	CircleK	s.68	4.1	9	209	15½	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Citation	.56	.3	710	2	u13		16	
8⅝	3½	Clabir	.24	3.0	11	60	8⅛	7⅝	8	
17⅝	10⅝	Clarmt	.88e	5.2		2	u18		18	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	ClarkC	.36e	3.9	6	23	9⅝	4½	7⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Clarostat		15		11	12⅛	12	13	+ ⅛
1⅝	12½	Claus s	.72	4.5	19	80	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1
10⅝	6⅛	Clopay	.16	1.8	43	x9	9	9	9	— ⅛
8	3⅝	Cobu	.16	2.3	9	4	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
28	13⅝	Coleman	1	6.3	0	88	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5	ColCml			128	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	35⅛	Comlnc	pf4.40		5	80	58	56⅝	56½	— ⅛
25½	15½	ComAll	.92	2.2	7	22	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	ComA	pf1.60	13.		13	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	
39	10⅝	ComMdl	.60b	2.3	5	16	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
68	22⅝	Comdlnt	s	14	312	u68⅝	64⅝	67½	+2⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	ComdrCp			14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	Sls. 6 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
10⅝	3⅝	Compo	.20	4.6	31	26	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅝
8⅝	2⅝	CompuD			7	17	6⅝	6	6	
3⅝	1½	Complnv				21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	ConcrEr				11	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
21⅝	9⅝	Condec	.32i	1.8	13	94	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	ConrHm	1.53t		14	4	7	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Conroy	.16	2.4	7	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½
14½	10⅝	ConSOG	s		0	833	u15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1
21⅝	9½	ConsRsr	.80	5.3	10	6	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	ConsMil			3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅛	5⅝	CookIn	.20e	2.5	9	3	8½	8½	8⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	CoopJr				5	2⅝	2⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	21⅛	CoreLb	s.16	.4	27	184	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
22	14⅛	Cornlus	.80	5.3	7	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
:24½	7-16	CourTbl	.20e	13.	6	21	9-16	9-16	9-16	— ⅛
4⅝	2	CrestFo			6	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	16	CrestO	.20	1.8	16	118	28⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅛
35⅝	21⅝	Crompt	1.80	7.8	3	13	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
49⅝	26⅝	CrossAT	1.60	4.2	11	29	39	38½	38½	— ⅛
10⅝	8	CrownM	.50e	5.1	2	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
38½	17⅝	CwtCP	s.80a	3.0	2	333	27⅛	26	26⅝	+ ½
48½	16⅝	CwtCP B	n.80a		2.4	2	32⅝	26⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
58⅝	26	CwtCP	pf1.92		6.2	10	31	31	31	+ ⅝
8⅝	5⅝	Crown In	.28b	3.9	6	23	7⅝	7	7½	
28⅝	13⅝	CrudCR	.36	1.3	28	135	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
34½	27⅝	CrystO	s.36	1.2	37	119	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—1
26	13⅝	CubicCp	.40	3.2	7	68	18⅝	18⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	14⅝	Curtice	1.10	6.2	3	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Cyprus			9	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Cyprus	pf1.70	12.		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		—D—D—D—								
-5⅝	3⅝	DCL			12	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4½	1½	DWG	.297	18.	4	98	3	2⅝	2⅝	
2½	1	DamonC			10	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22½	9	Damson			314	533	15⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	5⅝	DataAc	.72i	4.4	9	203	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	18⅝	Datand	.30	1.8	24	437	30½	29⅝	29½	+ ⅝
44⅝	13½	DavMn	.75a	2.4	7	28	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	14⅝	Decorator		9.4	21	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	DelLabs	.40	2.9	23	34	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+1
7⅝	2⅝	DelhiO	s.18	.5	7	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
14	6⅝	DelWdR	.72	5.3	20	20	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
24½	9⅝	Desnick	.40	7.8	14	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	DesignJw				8	1⅝	1⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	12½	DevCp	s		4	61	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅝
21⅝	14⅝	DevonGp			5	x1600	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	4⅝	Diagnostic			27	57	22	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	13	Dillard	.40	2.7	3	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Diodes				28	2	1⅝	2	
3	1⅛	DisFab				12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	Dixilan	n.071		6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
81⅛	23	DomeP	g			274	76	74	76⅛	+ ½
26⅛	18⅝	Domtr	g	2		295	20⅛	27⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
29	19	DoreCo	.28		.511	163	45⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	DontyB	n.30b	3.5	6	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12	5½	Downey	.28	3.4	7	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21⅝	12⅝	DrlyHorr			4	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10⅝	1	Dupbt	s .40	4.2	5	31	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9	DurrMf	.40a	2.9	13	37	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
22½	14⅝	Dynech	.08e	.4	20	782	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅝	Dynear	s.56	4.0	6	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
		—E—E—E—								
5⅝	3⅝	EAC		.34	6.4	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
19	11⅛	EECO	.28	1.7	9	21	17½	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅝
42½	19½	EarthRes	1.50b	4.5	8	39	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	EstnCo	1.20	8.8	5	8	13	14⅝	15	
26	13⅝	EtnSh	s.40	2.2	13	48	10½	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	Ehren				27	12	11⅝	11⅝	
6	1⅝	ElAudD				41	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅝	19	Electros	1	3.2	10	2	31⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
28	15⅛	ElecAud	s1.40	5.6	12	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
14⅝	7	Elsinor			16	123	11	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	EmpCore	o.50	4.6	4	22	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
19⅝	8⅝	EnvyRs	.24	1.5	22	43	15⅝	15⅝	15½	— ½
2⅝	1⅝	Ers	lpd		3	71	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13½	8	Essex	.20e	1.8	14	26	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅝
7⅝	3½	EtzLav	.22e	3.8	61	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	EvansAr	s.40b	3.8	9	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
4⅝	1	ExecVue			5	28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅝
		—F—F—F—								
17½	14⅝	FPA s	.40	2.6	3	43	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	9	Fabind	.40	3.0	4	34	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3	2⅝	FairTrc			4	85	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅝
5	2⅝	FairMC				1	4	4	4	
12⅝	8⅛	FayDrg	.30b	2.8	7	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	11-16	FdMrt	wt			7	74	34	11-16	— 1-16
21½	13⅝	FedDrt	1.72	9.2	19	61	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
11	4⅝	FedRes		.5	7	24	22⅝	21⅝	8	— ⅛
40½	17⅝	Felmnt	s	.31	548	39⅝	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ½
26	16	FinGen	.40b	1.8	10	21	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	FtCona	lo	11.	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅝	11⅝	FtSLSh	.50r	2.7	23	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
5⅝	3⅝	Fairmk		.9	40	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	FlschrP	.53i	4.1	14	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	17⅝	FlthGE	2.60	11.	4	2	23	23	23	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Flomg		17	17	104	14⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
4	2	FlaIndst		1		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4½	2	FloCap		6	1	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅝	7⅝	FloRck	.24	1.9	3	10	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
38½	23⅝	FlowCn	s	.3	144	33⅝	32	32⅝	32⅝	
16	9⅝	Flowers	.54	3.8	8	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
29⅝

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



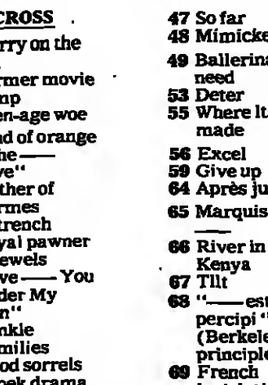
ACROSS

1 Marry on the run
9 Former movie vamp
10 Teen-age woe
14 Kind of orange
15 "The —— Love"
16 Mother of Hermes
17 Retrench
20 Royal pawner of jewels
21 "I've —— You Under My Skin"
22 Rankie
25 Homilies
27 Wood sorrels
28 Capek drama
31 Location for rejuvenation
32 High, in music
33 Airs not for pairs
35 Forster's "A Passage to ——"
39 Give up
42 Play a banjo
43 Cattail
44 "——sum?" (stunned Roman's question)
45 Ennis or Crandall of baseball
47 So far
48 Mimicked
49 Ballerina's need
53 Deter
55 Where Its. are made
56 Excel
59 Give up
64 Après juillet
65 Marquis de ——
66 River in SE Kenya
67 Tilt
68 "——est percipi" (Berkeley principle)
69 French legislative body

DOWN

1 Windup
2 Roman household god
3 Eggs, to Caesar
4 Lapwings
5 Beethoven's "Für ——"
6 McNutt of comics
7 Bancroft of films
8 Spins
9 Bridal paths
10 One of a Latin trio
11 Freight
12 Smooth, sheer fabric
13 Bridge positions
18 Restricted
19 Clarsach player
22 Newborn Clydesdales
23 Acclaim
24 Sylvan deity
26 "Give a —— horse . . ."
29 Arm bone corresponding to the fibula
30 Capacious
33 By book or by crook
34 Snicker attachment
36 One-seeded fruit
37 Enclose closely
38 Stage ploy
40 Flops
41 Complete
46 Lake near Banff
48 Place in juxtaposition
49 Calculator's result
50 Holy Roman Emperor: 962-73
51 Tans
52 Lab heaters
54 Gear for Bench and Fisk
57 Criteria: Abbr.
58 Quaker pronoun
60 Baseball Hall of Famer
61 Ashen
62 Perón or Gabor
63 Abraham's nephew

Solution to Previous Puzzle

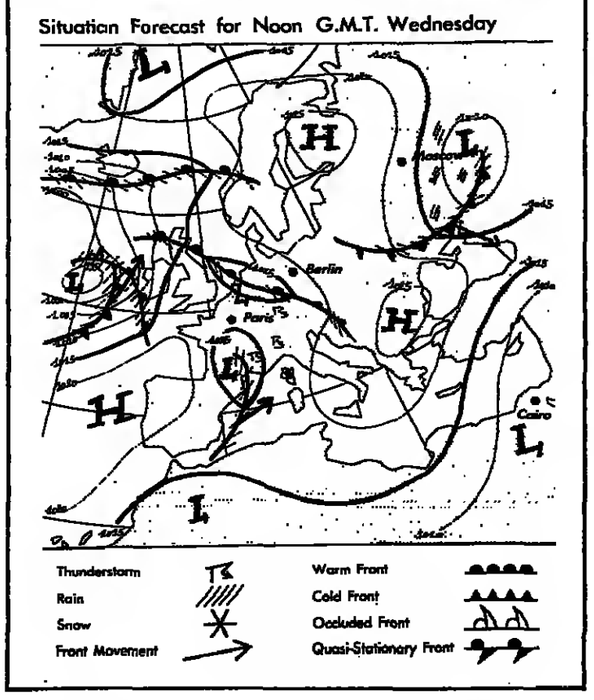


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Rain	MADRID	26	79	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Fair	MIAMI	31	88	Fair
ANKARA	26	79	Cloudy	MILAN	23	73	Cloudy
ATHENS	29	84	Fair	MONTREAL	24	75	Fair
BEIRUT	30	86	Fair	MOSCOW	14	57	Overcast
BELGRADE	23	73	Fair	MUNICH	19	66	Cloudy
BERLIN	17	63	Fair	NEW YORK	28	82	Fair
BRUSSELS	20	68	Cloudy	NICE	25	77	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	22	73	Fair	OSLO	16	61	Rain
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy	PARIS	17	63	Rain
CASABLANCA	26	79	Fair	PRAGUE	19	66	Fair
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Rain	ROME	28	82	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Overcast	SOFIA	19	66	Fair
DUBLIN	18	66	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Overcast
EDINBURGH	18	64	Cloudy	TEHRAN	36	97	Fair
FLORENCE	28	82	Foggy	TEL AVIV	32	90	Fair
FRANKFURT	19	66	Fair	TOKYO	18	64	Showers
GENEVA	16	61	Foggy	TUNIS	32	90	Fair
HELSINKI	15	59	Overcast	VIENNA	21	70	Fair
HOUSTON	30	86	Fair	WARSAW	14	57	Showers
ISTANBUL	25	77	Fair	WASHINGTON	31	88	Fair
LAS PALMAS	27	81	Fair	ZURICH	20	68	Foggy
LISBON	20	68	Rain				
LONDON	21	70	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	27	81	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



'Efficient' California Patrol Cars Too Slow to Nab Speeding Drivers

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 26 (UPI) — Speeding motorists are leaving the California Highway Patrol in a cloud of dust because its new cruisers lack zip.

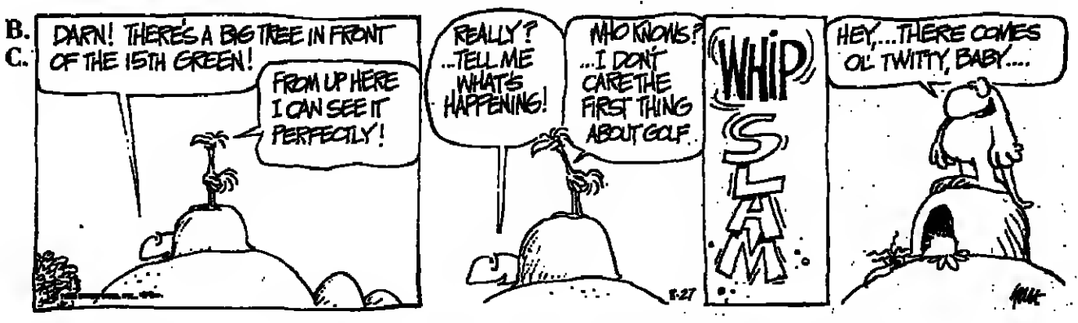
The cruiser, the 1980 Dodge St. Regis, gets good gas mileage and is equipped with the latest pollution control devices. But, according to Commissioner Glen Craig, it cannot accelerate fast enough to keep up with rubber-burning scofflaws.

The Association of Highway Patrolmen said that one officer needed nearly 10 miles of highway to hit 92 mph. "It's the slowest, least powerful car the California Highway Patrol has ever had," said Chris Voight, director of the association. "It's a dog. It just doesn't have any guts."

In an attempt to speed up the cars, Mr. Craig said, the patrol will seek permission for the state Air Resources Board to install turbochargers on the engines.

PEANUTS

B.C.



BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PONCA

NEARY

REFILP

INDOWS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "□□-□□□ □□□"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HENNA PIVOT CHOSEN BUNKER

Answer: How the glazier got ahead in his work— HE TOOK "PANES"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE

"THAT'S ME! DENNIS OCCUPANT."

BOOKS

THE ORIGIN

A Biographical Novel of Charles Darwin

By Irving Stone. Doubleday. 743 pp. $14.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE biographical novel may not be among the highest forms of literary art, but at least it offers the writer a chance to escape *some* of the strictures of conventional biography. To cut away cumbersome details, to hew to the dramatic core of a career and to invent key scenes of which there are insufficient records — these are only the most obvious opportunities offered by treating an actual life imaginatively. Yet for Irving Stone, who has made a substantial career out of fictionalizing the lives of such figures as van Gogh ("Lust for Life"), Michelangelo ("The Agony and the Ecstasy") and Freud ("The Passions of the Mind"), the biographical novel seems to afford a different sort of opportunity.

Judging at least from his latest book, "The Origin: A Biographical Novel of Charles Darwin," the form seems to give him a chance to exploit all the disadvantages of biography. For "The Origin" is longer, slower, more cumbersome and less dramatic than many nonfiction biographies I've read. In fact, when I finished it, I felt more exhausted to less purpose than I had since reading Jasper Ridley's life of Lord Palmerston or even John Unterecker's "Voyager: A Life of Hart Crane."

In a way, you have to hand it to Stone. It can't have been such a simple matter to accumulate so much unnecessary detail. A less enterprising writer — an imaginative novelist, for example — would have been satisfied to write, when Erasmus Darwin pays his brother a visit shortly before the sailing of the Beagle on its historic voyage: "Erasmus was dressed expensively, though by no means foppishly, in a wide-lapelled wool coat and silk shirt. He looked tanned and well, if a little withdrawn." Sticking to significant details, as it were.

But Stone pumps up Erasmus' appearance to fill an entire paragraph. "Erasmus looked well, was dressed expensively, though by no means foppishly, in a wide-lapelled wool coat and waistcoat riding high oo a tight white collar, and a beautiful silk shirt and black stock. He had a deep tan over his already swarthy complexion. His hair was thin at the center of his head, compensating tufts sprouting from either side like bird's wings. His eyes, dark and attractive, were withdrawn." Thus does a manageable narrative grow to almost 750 pages.

Nor can it have been easy to set such a slow and ponderous pace that it actually becomes necessary for Stone to remind us several times that time is passing. "The minutes and hours ticked by on the tall pendulum clock in the entranceway," he writes at one point. "The calendar leaves dropped off effortlessly as the leaves of the maples and elms. Time rushed by like a torrent; or sometimes stood as stagnant as a dry creek." Thanks to Stone's peculiar art, it mostly stands as stagnant as a dry creek.

Several times, I had to pinch myself as a reminder that "The Origin" is not the real thing, for it is really only the presence of imaginary dialogue that distinguishes this book from n conventional biography. For example, when various characters remark how beautifully Darwin writes, I was reminded of Arnold C. Brackman's recent claim in his "A Delicate Arrangement: The Strange Case of Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace" that Darwin had "a heavy-handed, abstract style open to conflicting interpretation."

This disagreement in turn aroused my interest in how Stone would handle the question of whether Darwin or Wallace was first to arrive at the theory of evolution, which Brackman answers with the claim that Darwin stole the key part of the theory from Wallace. For a while, it was satisfying to be reminded by Stone's treatment that Darwin possessed neither the character nor the opportunity to plagiarize Wallace's ideas. But then I remembered that even if Stone's treatment was accurate, there was no way to check his interpretations against the scholarly record.

It is true that "The Origin" does sound a few major chords amid its endless stream of notes. We get a sense of Darwin's growth from an enthusiastic but humble amateur naturalist to the foremost scientist of his era. We come to feel that his lifelong physical ailments were more psychosomatic than organic in origin. But such chords could have just as well been sounded by a conventional biography. So could the supposedly intimate impressions of Darwin's relations with his fond family. What Stone has created is neither fish nor fowl. Yet it manages to have the drawbacks of both.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	RAGE OF ANGELS, by Sidney Sheldon	1	9
2	THE SPIKE, by Arnaud de Borchgrave and Robert Moss	2	11
3	RANDOM WINDS, by Belva Plain	3	16
4	SINS OF THE FATHERS, by Susan Howatch	6	9
5	THE BOURNE IDENTITY, by Robert Ludlum	4	25
6	FIRESTARTER, by Stephen King	—	1
7	PRINCESS DAISY, by Judith Krantz	7	30
8	KANE & ABEL, by Jeffrey Archer	5	19
9	THE NINJA, by Eric Van Lustbader	8	16
10	SOLO, by Jack Higgins	9	7
11	THE SECOND COMING, by Walker Percy	10	5
12	INNOCENT BLOOD, by P.D. James	13	14
13	BELLEFLEUR, by Joyce Carol Oates	—	1
14	GREEN MONDAY, by Michael Thomas	15	2
15	MURDER IN THE WHITE HOUSE, by Margaret Truman	—	3

NONFICTION

1	SHELLEY: ALSO KNOWN AS SHIRLEY, by Shelley Winters	1	5
2	FREE TO [illegible], by Milton and Rose Friedman	2	29
3	LITTLE GLOIRA HAPPY AT LAST, by Barbara Goldsmith	4	5
4	THY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE, by Gay Talese	3	16
5	CRAIG CLAIBORNE'S DIET GOURMET COOKBOOK, by Craig Claiborne with Pierre Franey	—	2
6	THE THIRD WAVE, by Alvin Toffler	7	21
7	CHINA MEN, by Maxine Hong Kingston	9	5
8	MEN IN LOVE, by Nancy Friday	5	17
9	THE REAL WAR, by Richard Nixon	6	13
10	ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Norman Cousins	8	40
11	NOTHING DOWN, by Robert Allen	10	16
12	JIM FIXX'S SECOND BOOK OF RUNNING, by James Fixx	11	18
13	WILL, by G. Gordon Liddy	—	14
14	HEARTSOUNDS, by Martha Weinman Lear	14	13
15	DONAHUE, by Phil Donahue	13	28

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

AN old superstition claims, for oo valid reason, that the king of clubs is always bad. It is of course sometimes bad, and was on the diagramed deal. Several experts played for a singleton king, but not because they were superstitious. If North-South happened to overbid to seven clubs, the declarer would have to finesse the club queen, hoping for an even split with the king on the side. In six clubs, the right play is clear in a team game or in rubber bridge. The club ace must be played, and if an honor does not appear, the next trump lead is made from the South hand. This avoids the loss of two trump tricks whenever this can be avoided.

The right play is slightly less clear in a pair game, in which the declarer would like to make an overtrick, which may be worth several match points. But the safety play of the ace is probably right nevertheless, because six clubs is a desirable contract that may not be reached at all tables.

One of the pairs reached six clubs after a natural auction that included an unusual feature. South's four notrump bid was not Blackwood, which has limited value once some cue-bids have been made, but a general slam invitation.

West decided to lead a trump, in the hope of cutting down ruffs, but instead of leading the four, which would be normal, he produced a seven, an attempt to be deceptive that he was later to regret.

South judged correctly by putting up the ace in dummy and was gratified when the king fell. He then cashed the spade ace in dummy and ruffed the spade. He led the trump 10 for a finesse that was sure to win, and when it held he played the major suit. One more spade ruff established the last spade in the dummy, and it was easy to pull the missing trump.

The overtrick gave North-South nearly all the match points, and West was left to contemplate the consequences of his tricky lead. If he had led the four, in normal fashion, he would have been able to cover the 10 later with the jack. Then the seven would become a trick when the declarer ruffed two spades in his hand.

NORTH
♠AK764
♡7
♢74
♣AQ653

WEST
♠Q1093
♡Q2
♢QJ98
♣J74

SOUTH (D)
♠2
♡AK963
♢AK63
♣1082

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♢	Pass	1♠	Pass
2♣	Pass	4♠	Pass
4♡	Pass	4♠	Pass
4N.T.	Pass	6♣	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club seven.

هكذا من الأصل

Braves Win, 8-6, Over the Pirates

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Dale Murphy drove in four runs with a three-run double and a home run and Chris Chambliss added a two-run homer last night to give Atlanta an 8-6 victory over the Pirates.

The Braves have won 14 of their last 18 games and have taken six of seven games from the Pirates this year.

Murphy's three-run double gave the Braves a 3-0 lead in the first off Jim Bibby (15-4). He added his homer in a four-run sixth that chased Bibby. Chambliss also hit his homer in the sixth.

Expos 3, Giants 1

In Montreal, Warren Cromartie's two-run double capped a three-run fourth and Steve Rogers won his first game since July 16 as the Expos defeated San Francisco, 3-1.

Dodgers 8, Phillies 4

In Philadelphia, Dusty Baker's ninth-inning double scored Dave Lopes with the go-ahead run as Los Angeles defeated the Phils, 8-4. Los Angeles tied the game in the eighth, then won it in the ninth with four runs. In the inning, Phillie reliever Tug McGraw tried to walk pinch-hitter Joe Ferguson intentionally to load the bases and set up a potential double play. But Ferguson leaned across the plate and drove a pitch into right field, scoring two runs. The first three pitches to Bill Russell, the next batter, were well inside; the fourth one hit him. Russell rushed McGraw, but never reached the pitcher — both benches emptying and a near riot ensuing on the field. Russell was ejected from the game, as was Dodger Manager Tom Lasorda for protesting the ouster. McGraw was only warned. Lopes was incensed. "That was bush. There will be a day when McGraw hits and he'll be dead," Lopes said. "He's got his day coming. I don't care if it's eight years from now."

Cardinals 3, Astros 1

In St. Louis, Mike Phillips' RBI double sparked a two-run uprising in the second and led the Cardinals to a 3-1 triumph over Houston, snapping the Astros' victory string at 10 games.

Reds 2, Cubs 0

In Cincinnati, Tom Seaver and Mario Soto combined for a two-hitter as the Reds blanked Chicago, 2-0. Seaver (5-7) surrendered only one hit over 6⅓ innings in his strongest performance since coming off the disabled list Aug. 4.

A's 9, Yankees 1

In the American League, in Oakland, Calif., Mike Norris pitched a seven-hitter and Rickey Henderson collected four hits to lead the A's to a 9-1 triumph over New York. The crowd of 49,300 was Oakland's largest ever for a regular-season game.

Mariners 10, Orioles 5

In Seattle, Dan Meyer had three hits, including an inside-the-park home run, and drove in two runs to lead the Mariners to a 10-5 victory over Baltimore, breaking the Orioles' eight-game win streak.

Red Sox 4, Angeles 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Jim Rice doubled in two runs with two out in the 11th and Bob Stanley pitched two scoreless innings in relief as Boston defeated the Angels, 4-2.

Indians 4, Twins 3

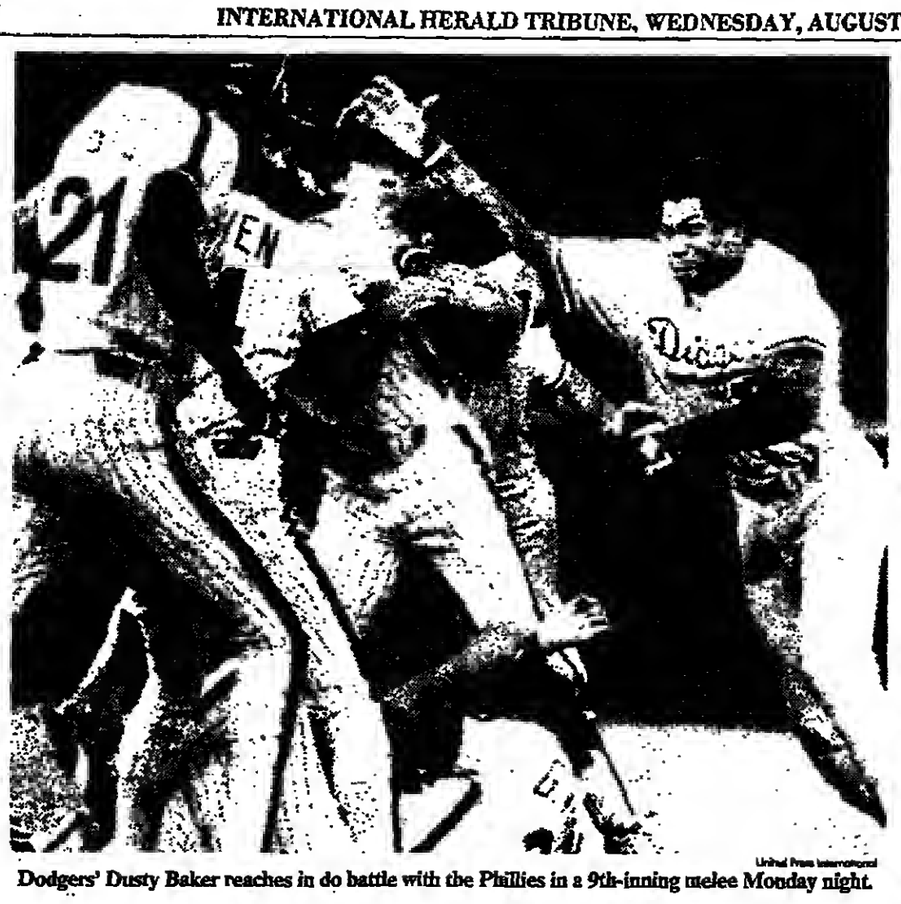
In Cleveland, Joe Charboneau hit a three-run homer to pace the Indians to a 4-3 victory over Minnesota.

Rangers 5, Blue Jays 1

In Toronto, Ken Clay and John Henry Johnson combined on a four-hitter and John Grubb had three hits, including a home run, as Texas beat the Blue Jays, 5-1.

Royals 9, Brewers 3

In Milwaukee, Clint Hurdle hit a two-run homer and Dan Quisenberry recorded his major-league-leading 30th save, leading Kansas City to a 9-3 triumph over the Brewers.



United Press International

Dodgers' Dusty Baker reaches in do battle with the Phillies in a 9th-inning melee Monday night.

Rangers' Jenkins Arrested On Drug-Possession Charge

TORONTO, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Ferguson Jenkins of the Texas Rangers, one of major league baseball's premier pitchers, was arrested at Exhibition Stadium before yesterday's game with the Toronto Blue Jays and charged with three counts of possession of narcotics.

Jenkins, 36, was charged with possession of four grams of cocaine, two ounces of marijuana and two grams of hashish with a total street value of $500. He appeared in provincial court and was released on his own recognizance. He is scheduled to appear in court tomorrow for a hearing on the charges, which carry a maximum penalty of six months in jail and/or a $1,000 fine.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police authorities said Jenkins' luggage — which arrived late — was inspected at Toronto International Airport Sunday after the Rangers arrived for a three-game series.

When narcotic officials approached Jenkins at the ballpark yesterday, they identified themselves and asked him if he knew why they were there. He said he did.

Jenkins, a former Cy Young Award winner, has averaged 18 victories a season during a 16-year major-league career. He is regarded as one of the game's most accomplished righthanders with a lifetime record of 258 wins against 192 losses, including an 11-10 record this season.

A native of Chatham, Ont., Jenkins holds an Order of Canada citation — one of the highest civic honors the nation bestows.

Jenkins was scheduled to pitch this afternoon against the Blue Jays but was replaced in the lineup by Charlie Hough.

Ferguson Jenkins.

The Soccer Scene

Of Hearts and Homelands

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Aog 26 (IHT) — The homing instinct persists in man. The pope, his feet in Rome and his spirit in troubled Poland, is obvious example that fame and position in another land fall short of ultimate fulfillment.

So it is in soccer, where the advancing tide of international transfers is stemmed slightly but significantly by the return of European footballer-of-the-year Kevin Keegan to England and Franz Beckenbauer, the most celebrated German player, back to the fatherland.

A Young 29

Keegan's homecoming was the more predictable. He had never suggested his stay in West Germany would be permanent; be lingered long enough to conquer challenges new and to reap fame and fortune beyond his reach in Britain. He returns, at 29, with something left of his youth.

True, England was not the first port in his sights after Hamburg, but in the final reckoning Southampton offered a more settled home for his wife and German-born baby daughter than did Barcelona or Milan. Ironically, it does not offer anything like the tradional soccer background of his childhood in Yorkshire or his springboard to honors in Liverpool.

While Keegan finds his feet — he admits the frenzied pace of English soccer has surprised him afresh — two things are already clear: Southampton surrounds him with a team far more capable than be could have expected, and the old flow of adrenalin between player and terrace fan excites him still.

Something Stirring

Up in Sunderland last weekend, in the Northeast where passions for the game are awakening, Keegan was visibly stirred by the sight of men and boys queueing almost back to the docks and raising the roof with their famous "roker roar."

Although Keegan himself was somewhat bypassed in the belter-skelter on the pitch, his team won convincingly and afterwards his feet scarcely touched the ground as he was whisked on the public relations rounds of TV, press, hospital broadcasts and antograph-bunters.

Beckenbauer's move from New York to fill Keegan's crowd-pulling boots in Hamburg holds even more profound message — not least for the game's future in the United States. Cosmos is of course preparing for the North American soccer league play-offs, but anticipation of that is dulled by the condemnatioo of U.S. standards in Kaiser Franz's departing words:

"Obviously I'm not going back to Germany for the money," he said. "The move to Hamburg simply means I can get away from the U.S.A. and back to my home country to play some real football.... oot like U.S. soccer."

A Couple of Facts

Now it is a fact that when Der Kaiser joined the Cosmos for $2 million in 1977, money was not the prime reason that he appeared then to be foreshortening his illustrious career. He had amassed a record 103 West German international experiances and it was made plain that his country needed him for the next World Cup.

It is fact, too, that he had personal reasons for going to New York. His private life had no room to breathe in Munich.

He had privately said time and again that one of his greatest releases was to walk the streets around his elegant Manhattan apartment and be unrecognized, or at least go unmolested.

Back in Germany, the public prying begins anew — the critical analysis of his movement on the field, the goldfisb-bowl existence of his home life. "I know," be admits. "These doubts about whether I'll be able to have any private life in Germany were the main reason I took time to make up my mind."

More than that, Pele had advised him against risking the indelible memories of his generalship in Europe. After all, Beckenbaoer will be 35 next month. He will be competing against ambitious younger men in the highest technical league in the world.

'OK — From Scratch'

"I realize it is going to be a difficult phase," he concedes. "OK, it means starting from scratch, changing my rhythm completely.

"Life had been comfortable with the Cosmos. The fans there are enthusiastic but know relatively little about the game. You can have a dreadful match and hardly anyone — even the sporting press — will notice. But I've always been accustomed to traditional, classical football, and in the States — well, everyone knows how they convert each game into a show. Any real footballer will soon begin to miss real football. And I badly want to get back to the serious game where I made my name."

The comments need oo explanation. Beckenbauer tells it like it is. Yet there are other obvious reasons that he leaves — the synthedc turf that tugged constantly at his vulnerable Achilles tendon, the conflict that will always surround any Cosmos team beaded by the egotistical Italian Giorgio Chinaglia, the coming of authoritarian West German Coach Hennes Weisweiler, the difficulty of a foreign language.

Redesigner

Good reasons, for sure. But take the man at his word that NASL razzmatazz would have robbed him in particular of a unique ability to glide gracefully at ease among the ferocious physical activity of the game at its best. Beckenbauer — who redesigned the role of Libero, who turned a defensive position into an offensive one — was incomparable at using time while others pushed against it.

Now, at 35, he finds the recall irresistible. Those who share his belief in the game as it should be played can only hope that his absence, coupled with advancing years, do not too drastically impair an exceptional talent. Nothing would be more displeasing than an aging kaiser reduced to ordinariness or less.

Postscripts

- To last week's column on the Glasgow Celtic-Rangers violence: There were 129 arrests, mostly for breaches of the peace, but according to police there was "reasonably good behavior" at the return match Saturday.
- Clive Allen, the teenager bought and sold by Arsenal for £1 million within 62 days, scored three goals for his oew elub, Crystal Palace, last weekend. Arsenal, meanwhile, was beaten by 3-1 at Coventry.
- Malcolm Allison, whose tribulations were featured bere three weeks ago, began the season 0-1, 0-4 and 2-2 with Manchester City. His international goalkeeper and recent captain, Joe Corrigan, had received an aborted two-week suspension for broadcasting his opinion that "Malcolm got it wrong, getting rid of seven international players in two or three months. You can't change a team to kids overnight and expect them to win a trophy in a year...."

Corrigan saved Manehester's first-division status last season. Today he became the first man to be punished since British players were granted "reasonable" freedom of speech... and by a manager who promised to open up his dressing room to the media. The manager, baving second thoughts, lifted his suspension and instead fined his goalkeeper two weeks' wages.

Cawley Out of U.S. Open With Injured Back

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT) — Evonne Goolagong Cawley's hopes of winning her first United States Open singles tennis dtle were frustrated again yesterday.

The Wimbledon champion informed Bob Howe, the assistant referee, that she would have to withdraw from the tournament, whieh started today at the National Tennis Center, because of a ehronic back injury.

"She's got a problem," Howe said, relating his late-afternoon phone conversation with Cawley from her home in Hilton Head, S.C., which followed a medical examination. "She said she didn't think it was worthwhile to risk it."

Boost for Jaeger

Cawley, 29, pulled ont of the $100,000 Volvo Women's Cup in Mahwah, N.J., last week in hopes that additional rest would allow her to compete in the open, the only major championship she has never won. She was runner-up four times between 1973 and 1976 and lost to Chris Evert Lloyd in the quarterfinals last year.

Her withdrawal is likely to enhance Andrea Jaeger's chances of reaching the semifinals of the $654,082 tournament, the world's richest. Jaeger, 15, was in Cawley's quarter of the draw; her most difficult match en route to the semis now appears to be against Betty Stove in the round of 16, or against Ivanna Madruga in the quarterfinals.

Bjorn Borg, the Wimbledon men's champion, remains an unknown quan0ty in pursuit of his first open crown. Top-seeded in the 128-player draw, Borg was to face Guillermo Anbone of Argentina in the second match on the grandstand court today. But his plan for continuing on the road to a grand-slam sweep of the French, Wimbledon, U.S. and Australian titles will depend oo bow a tender knee holds up under the strain of hot weather, hard asphalt courts and the three-of-five-set format.

Borg rested for several days last week after having defaulted in the Canadian Open final to Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia in the second set. He resumed workouts during the weekend with Vitas Gerulaitis and told friends he felt oo pain in the knee.

"It's the type of situation that depends on how he can tolerate the pain," said Dr. Irving Glick, the tournament physician who has been monitoring Borg's medical status since his arrival here. "As far as we know, there have been no complaints yet."

3 Hours a Day

Lennart Bergelin, Borg's coach, said last night that the five-time Wimbledon champ had practiced three hours a day, in 90-minute morning and afternoon sessions, for the last four days.

"He had oo truble with the knee," Bergelin said. "I hope it will continue. You never know what happens when you start with pressure."

Bergelin said Borg's problem had been so tenuous that he could not touch his right knee without feeling pain. Asked whether he had encountered such difficulties from the practice sessions with Gerulaitis, Bergelin repbied, "So far, nothing yet."

Fitness is likely to play a major role during the tournament's two weeks, particularly if hot weather adds a physical burden to players already vulnerable form a long season.

Both defending champions, John McEnroe and Tracy Austin, were to see opening-day action. The second-seeded McEnroe was to meet Christopbe Roger-Vasselin of France in the third stadium match, while the top-seeded Miss Austin, boping to recover from Friday's upset loss to Jaeger in the Volvo tournament, was to play Ann Smith tonight. The evening program was also to include an interesting pairing between Bob Lutz, who is enjoyed a rejuvenation, and eighth-seeded Eddie Dibbs.

There is considerable local appeal in the opener between Gerulaitis, last year's runner-up, and Vincent Van Patten. Both have New York roots; Gerulaitis is from Howard Beach, Queens, and more recently King's Point, L.I., while Van Patten, although now residing in Sherman Oaks, Calif., grew up in Bellrose, Queens.

Van Patten, who was beaten, 6-4, 6-1, 6-0, by Lendl in the first round last year, said he was honored at drawing the opening stadium match, despite the prospect of facing Gerulaitis.

"I think I can beat him," he said. "It's a good opportunity to play one of the great players. I know he's going to be nervous against me and I play good against his style."

Van Patten has been working out at the $13-million National Tennis Center in Flushing Meadows, Queens. Heavy-duty balls and the resurfaced Deco-Turf II courts, which are slower this year, also should belp, he said.

"If he's healthy," Van Patten said of 24-year-old Borg, "I make him 2-to-5 to win the tournament."

Major League Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
AMERICAN LEAGUE				
New York	75	49	.605	—
Baltimore	74	49	.602	½
Boston	65	56	.537	8½
Milwaukee	67	60	.528	9½
Detroit	64	58	.525	10
Cleveland	64	59	.520	10½
Toronto	51	72	.415	23½
West				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	81	44	.648	—
Oakland	64	62	.508	17½
Texas	61	63	.492	19½
Chicago	52	69	.430	27
Minnesota	54	72	.429	27½
California	49	74	.398	31
Seattle	45	79	.363	35½
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
East				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	78	55	.568	—
Montreal	69	54	.552	1
Philadelphia	65	57	.533	3½
New York	58	64	.448	11½
St. Louis	54	68	.443	14½
Chicago	49	74	.398	20
West				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	70	54	.565	—
Los Angeles	68	56	.548	2
Cincinnati	67	58	.534	3½
San Francisco	62	63	.496	8½
Atlanta	61	63	.492	9
San Diego	51	74	.408	19½

Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco 000 100 000—1 9 0
Montreal 000 300 03x—3 5 1
Hargesheimer, Minton (7) and Mayr; Rogers and Carter. W—Rogers, 12-9. L—Hargesheimer, 4-3.

Atlanta 200 004 100—8 10 0
Pittsburgh 011 200 002—6 10 1
McWilliams, Hanna (4), Bradford (9) and Nobrodny, Benedict (6); Bibby, Solomon (6), Rame (8) and Nicosia. W—Hanna, 1-0. L—Bibby, 15-4. HRs—Atlanta, Chambliss (13), Murphy (23). Pittsburgh, Bibby (1), Parker (14).

Los Angeles 030 000 014—8 15 0
Philadelphia 000 013 000—4 9 2
Reuss, Castillo (6), Stanhouse (8) and Yeager; Espinosa, Noles (6), Brusstar (9), McGraw (9) and Boone. W—Stanhouse, 3-2. L—Noles, 1-4. HR—Los Angeles, Reuss (1).

Chicago 000 000 000—0 2 0
Cincinnati 010 001 00x—2 6 0
McGlothen, Tidrow (6), Caudill (8) and Blackwell; Seaver, Soto (7) and Bench. W—Seaver, 5-7. L—McGlothen, 9-9. HR—Cincinnati, Geronimo (2).

Houston 000 001 000—1 4 1
St. Louis 002 000 01x—3 8 0
Ruhle, D.Smith (8) and Pulois; Hood and Simmons. W—Hood, 3-5. L—Ruhle, 7-3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas 017 000 030—5 11 0
Toronto 000 000 001—1 4 2
Clay, J.Johnson (7) and Sandberg; Todd, Gerrin (3), Schram (7), Willis (8), McLaughlin (9) and Whitt. W—Clay, 2-8. L—Todd, 1-1. HR—Texas, Grubb (3).

Minnesota 000 003 000—3 12 0
Cleveland 001 300 00x—4 7 0
Arroyo, Williams (6) and Wynegar; Sellmer, Monge (6) and Hussey, Diaz (8). W—Sellmer, 12-9. L—Arroyo, 4-6. HR—Cleveland, Charboneau (16).

Kansas City 022 000 014—9 12 0
Milwaukee 003 000 000—3 9 0
Gura, Quisenberry (8) and Porter; Haas, Castro (7), Augustine (9) and B.Martinez, C.Moore (8). W—Gura, 18-5. L—Haas, 14-11. HRs—Kansas City, Hurdle (9). Milwaukee, B.Martinez (2), Thomas (30).

Baltimore 100 200 020—5 12 0
Seattle 010 000 12x—10 11 1
D.Martinez, Ford (1), T.Martinez (6) and Graham, Dempsey (8); Abbott, Rawley (8) and Narron, L.Cox (9). W—Abbott, 9-9. L—D.Martinez, 3-3. HRs—Baltimore, Murray (22), Singleton (17). Seattle, Meyer (9), Walton (1).

Boston 000 110 000 02—4 9 1
California 000 000 020 00—2 4 0
Eckersley, B.Stanley (10) and Fisk; Tanana, Clear (10) and Donohue, Whitmer (9). W—B.Stanley, 9-6. L—Clear, 9-11. HR—Boston, Evans (12).

New York 000 000 010—1 7 2
Oakland 330 100 30x—9 12 0
John, Perry (5) and Cerone; McNamara and Essian. W—McNamara, 18-7. L—John, 17-7. HR—New York, Watson (11).

'Bama's Bryant Closing In on All-Time Victory Mark

By Gordon S. White Jr.

This concludes a two-part preview of U.S. college football.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT) — In the Southeast, Coach Paul (Bear) Bryant of Alabama spent a week in a hospital last month, undergoing tests. The university and Bryant are not saying much about it other than to admit that he will give up smoking.

One of Bryant's long-time friends and rivals, Johnny Vaught, said: "He'll never give in and retire. He wants that record so much he can taste it."

Vaught, the retired Mississippi coach, was referring to the college record for victories of 314 set by Amos Alonzo Stagg. Bryant has 296.

He can get to within six victories of Stagg's record this season — if the Crimson Tide wins all its games and then a bowl contest. Bryant should have the record some time in the 1981 season.

Although Alabama lost most of its offensive line from last year's national championship team, it has players up front who put in more time than those departed starters. There also is Major Ogilvie, one of the best running backs in Alabama's wishbone history.

But Alabama's strength is the defense, and the best defensive players are end E.J. Junior and linebacker Thomas Boyd.

Auburn and Georgia are Alabama's strongest Southeastern Conference rivals, although once again Georgia and Alabama do not meet. The Auburn-Alabama game Nov. 29 may be a real bowl showdown. Auburn's star running back, James Brooks, is as good as any in the South, where there are many premier ball carriers. Tennessee may produce Coach Johnny Majors's best team in four years but not have too impressive a record because of its difficult schedule.

North Carolina may be the strongest regional team other than Alabama or Auburn. The Tar Heels have so many returning players from the squad that beat Michigan in the Gator Bowl that they could possibly beat everyone on their schedule except Oklahoma.

The Tar Heels should win the Atlantic Coast Conference title. The ACC includes another strong Maryland team, a good Virginia squad, the Wake Forest Deacons who worked magic under young Coach John Mackovic last year, and a solid Clemson team.

Florida State will be strong again despite losing quarterbacks Jimmy Jordan and Wally Woodham. The Seminole defense is its strength, keying to middle guard Ron Simmons. South Carolina won eight games for the first time in its history in 1979 largely because of running back George Rogers. He returns, so the Gamecocks may be winners again. Tulane needs a replacement for quarterback Roch Hontas, who threw for 25 touchdowns in the last two seasons.

Midwest

Ohio State is, according to its coach, Earle Bruce, "One of the fastest if not the fastest team in the land." What ever happened to three yards and a cloud of dust?

Art Schlichter, the quarterback, gives the Buckeyes one of the country's premier players: He can run and he can pass.

The trouble is Ohio State should win all of its games without playing any strong teams other than Michigan and Indiana, and the Wolverines are not quite as powerful as they have been. The Buckeyes do not meet Purdue, and that could be a break for the Boilermakers, probably the second-best team in the Big 10. Purdue, behind Mark Herrmann at quarterback, might tie or beat Ohio State for the conference title. In either case, Purdue would get the Rose Bowl bid.

Indiana also has a superb quarterback in Tim Clifford, so the Big 10 should certainly be a passing conference. The Hoosiers have waited a long time for top honors. With an upset here or there, Coach Lee Corso's team can be a surprise.

Notre Dame is, as usual, the region's leading independent. Bnt Coach Dan Devine, who has heard the boos from the South Bend faithful, has announced his retirement following this season. If the Irish give him seven victories as a going away present, they will be doing well. Purdue, Michigan, Alabama and Southern California make this season's one of Devine's most difficult schedules.

If Nebraska is not as fast a team as Ohio State, it is a close second. The team will be, according to Coach Tom Osborne, the speediest he has had.

The big man is Jarvis Redwine, the running back who beat out LM. Hipp for the tailback spot a year ago. Since Nebraska meets Oklahoma this year in Lincoln, Neb., the Cornhuskers have the slight edge for the Big 8 title, an unbeaten season and the Orange Bowl spot.

One Big 8 player said Oklahoma "does not rebuild — it just reloads." The Sooners' wishbone offense is well established and solid behind quarterback Julius Ceasar Watts. They can score enough points to let their young defense rebuild, reload or take time to simply grow up.

Missouri has one of the best teams around and one of the best quarterbacks in Phil Bradley. But the Tigers have to overcome their record of winning big ones one week and then losing little ones the next. If Missouri can do that, it might even whip Nebraska and Oklahoma for the Big 8 crown. But probably not.

Oklahoma State is about the fourth best in the league followed by Iowa State, Kansas, Kansas State and Colorado.

Southwest

Texas, Arkansas and Houston are the favorites to battle for the Southwest Conference title, with Houston given a slight edge. Texas and Arkansas will meet Sept. 1. Houston does not start its season until Sept. 13 and does not play a Southwest Conference game until Oct. 4. The Cougars should be delighted to see their biggest rivals struggle against each other so early while they have time to let a new defense mature and get their strong offense into high gear.

Ten of Arkansas's defensive starters return, while Coach Lou Holtz hopes to replace numerous good offensive starters. The big test will be at quarterback, where Tom Jones is scheduled to replace Kevin Scanlon. Texas's defense has a lot of new faces, but its offense sparkles as the Longhorns still have one of the Jones boys left — Jam Jones, who carried for 918 yards last year.

Far West

Two weeks ago the Pac-10 Conference voted unanimously to declare half of the league ineligible for the Rose Bowl game or any other postseason bowl game this season.

Southern California, the University of California at Los Angeles, Oregon, Oregon State and Arizona State were those penalized for violations of conference rules.

For this season, it is probably the end of Southern California's chances to win the mythical national dtle. Despite losing Charles White, the Heisman Trophy running back, and Paul McDonald, the outstanding quarterback, through graduation, the Trojans were favored to win the league title. Southern Cal may have an excellent regular season with nowhere to go, causing morale problems.

So Stanford, Washington and California are now expected to battle for the Rose Bowl berth. All conference games will count in the Pac-10 race.

Stanford will rely on a sophomore quarterback, John Elway. California will look to a senior and proven quarterback, Rich Campbell; Washington will rely on those returning from a Sun Bowl victory over Texas last December.

All three of the oew favorites must play Southern Cal, but Washington does not meet UCLA, a team that itself might have been able to get to the Rose Bowl.

Once again Brigham Young University has a superb quarterback. He is Jim McMahon. So once again the Cougars should win the Western Athletic Conference title and Holiday Bowl spot. The Air Force Academy is playing as a new member of the WAC this season and thus becomes the first service academy in a formal football league.

The Pac-10 leaders made a move to clean up their problem. Maybe it will do the job. But if college football is to be what its strongest advocates claim it is — a sport that belongs in an academic setting — then this type of action is probably needed to justify that claim.

Bantamweight Bout Set

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 26 (AP) — Lupe Pintor of Mexico will defend his World Boxing Council bantamweight title here Sept. 19 against European aod British bantamweight champion Johnny Owens of Wales, ranked No. 4 in the division. Pintor has a 41-7 record including 33 knockouts; Owens is 26-1 with 13 knockouts.

Freedom, Clipper Remain

Turner Dismissed From Trials

By William N. Wallace

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 26 (NYT) — Ted Turner's association with the America's Cup, which he bad embossed with a kind of nadonwide celebrity that the prize never had experienced, ended yesterday when his yacht Courageous and its crew were dismissed from competition in the United States selection trials.

The end came when the New York Yacht Club's selection committee arrived by powerboat at the Courageous dock on Bannister's Wharf in late afternoon and Robert McCullough, the committee's bead, told Turner that Courageous was released from further participation. In the time-bonored fashion of such dismissals, McCullough thanked the skipper and the crew "for helping to defend the America's Cup."

Unless Clipper pulls off some miracles, the clob's choice will be Freedom, which beat Courageous yesterday by 1 minute 26 seconds.

Turner, the flamboyant sports entrepreneur and television magnate who last defended the cup in 1977, was gracious in receiving the news that bardly could have been a surprise to him and his crewmates.

With regard to Freedom's success — she beat Courageous in 17 of 18 times, losing only the first — Turner said: "It wasn't even competition. But we were the ones who made it uneven."

Courageous, built in 1974 and defender of the cup that year with Ted Hood as skipper, is for sale, according to Turner, who bought the 63-foot sloop last year.

Would be ever return to compete for the 129-year-old trophy? "Probably not. Three times is enough."

He had first come to the competition in 1974 as skipper of Mariner, a design failure that never was competitive. Next came the smashing success with Courageous, as an unexpected winner three years ago, and then this long summer of successive disappointments.

In the June trials, Courageous won five of nine races. Then she lost 11 of 12 in July, and in the final trials she was 1-7.

Two years of planning and practice plus more than $2 million have gone into the effort of the Freedom group. Turner supposed that the threat of Courageous as a competitor had inspired that extraordinary effort and he said: "We didn't have the desire to do it that way. We could have raised the money."

Keepsake

Meanwhile, the racing goes on. The four foreign challengers were idle yesterday but were to race today, with Australia facing Sweden's Sverige in their semifinal, four-of-seven series tied at 2-2, and France 3 opposing Britain's Lionheart, with the French yacht ahead, 3-2.

His cup experience will stick with Turner, and he has a souvenir. When the 100 Guineas Cup, its original name, was cast in silver in England in 1851, two were made. One became the America's Cup and the second disappeared.

It was found last year by a dealer, and the ornate ewer was offered to Turner for $8,000. He snapped it up for the trophy room in his Atlanta home. "I have my own America's Cup," be has said.

UPI

Ted Turner
Aboard Courageous Monday

Transactions

BASEBALL
National League

LOS ANGELES—Placed Reggie Smith, right fielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Mike Sciascia, catcher, from Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League.

ST.LOUIS—Placed Garry Templeton, shortstop, on the 15-day disabled list. Purchased the contract of John Martin, pitcher, from Arkansas of the Texas league.

FOOTBALL
Canadian Football League

HAMILTON—Cut Ronnie Rowland, running back.

National Football League

DALLAS—Cut Jeff Gossett, punter; Larry Savage and Gary Podesn, linebackers; Jackie Flowers, wide receiver; and Richard Solomon, safety.

KANSAS CITY—Cut Ben Cowins, running back; Dale Markham, defensive end; Cecil Youngblood, tight end; Horace Perkins, defensive back; Buruce Kirchner, center; and Darrell Davis; safety. Placed Arnold Morando, fullback, and Clarence Sanders, linebacker, on the injured reserve list.

MIAMI—Cut Neal Colzie, safety; Ron Hill, linebacker; Chuck Stone, guard; Mark Goodspeed, tackle; Eddie Jackson, defensive end; Chuck Comner, running back and Ray Hardee, wide receiver.

MINNESOTA—Cut Rade Savich, kicker, and Skip Johnston, punter.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Cut Dave Rader, quarterback; Gus Coppens, tackle; Steve Alvers, center; Tony Hall, wide receiver; and Don Barnett, tight end.

NEW YORK JETS—Cut Bobby Batton, running back; Tim Moresco, safety; Jim Zidd, linebacker; George Visger, defensive lineman; Dave Jacobs, place-kicker; Jim Luscinski, tackle; Don Lucas, wide receiver; and Sam Bowers, tight end. Placed Saladin Martin, cornerback, on the injured reserve list.

PITTSBURGH—Cut Fred Anderson, defensive end; Ray Syndor, tight end; Jim Ferrenti, Larry Douglas and Nate Johnson; wide receivers; Bill Ring; running back; and Tunch Ilkin, center.

SAN DIEGO—Cut John Singleton, defensive lineman; Mike Scott and Harry Wilson, wide receivers; Reggie Haynes, tight end; and Artie Shankle, running back.

SAN FRANCISCO—Waived Joe Pellegrini, defensive tackle; Don Hopwood and Brad Streelman, defensive ends; and Terry Anderson, wide receiver. Placed Herb Williams, defensive back, and Don Sutton, center, on the injured reserve list.

TAMPA BAY—Traded Jimmy DuBose, fullback, and a future draft choice to Miami for Norris Thomas, cornerback, and Gary Davis, halfback. Waived veteran punter Dave Green.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

MINNESOTA—Signed Tim Young, center, and Brad Maxwell, defenseman to multi-year contracts.

Observer

Televiso Ergo Sum

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Wheo Harley Hatchfield died the other day, the ohituary writers all said he was a failure. I prefer to think of him as a dreamer in the finest American traditioo. Though oone of his dreams was realized, he never abandoned dreaming for the sour despair and self-pity into which lesser spirits withdraw.

Baker

Harley was already well along in years when we met. I was strolling ooe night when he hurst out of a doorway and said, "Do you have any balloons on you?" At the time I always carried two or three halloons, so as to have a little something to brighten the life of any holdup man who might accost me.

Harley was delighted. Introducing himself, he invited me into his home to see what he called his "millioo-dollar idea," a scheme to capture carbon dioxide from soft drink bottles by fitting balloons over the bottle openings.

It was doomed to failure, of course, since the cost of buying the soft drinks far exceeded the price anyone was willing to pay for balloons filled with recycled carbon dioxide. But Harley was not discouraged. He immediately announced plans for scaling Mount Everest and erecting a television transmission antenna on the peak.

* * *

This scheme, he thought, would earn him a fortune by enabling him to sell Chinese TV shows on the Iodian subcontinent. It failed when he arrived at Katmandu to find that not a single hardware store in town could provide the antenna parts.

The obituaries have recorded most of Harley's more spectacular failures, such as the failure to invent a machine that could throw dinner party guests out of the house at 1 a.m. What they did not record was the good humor with which Harley accepted these setbacks. I remember the time he invented a brussels-sprouts-eating machine. This device could be taken out of the pocket during dinners at which brussels sprouts were served, placed beside the plate and given the thankless task of consuming the sprouts.

During tests, the machine ate the hrussels sprouts with zest, but two minutes later it began emitting loud metallic belches. Harley knew that this would make it machina ooo grata at hostesses' tahles, and rather than hurt their feelings he cheerfully destroyed the hluepriots.

His final years were devoted to schemes for getting himself televised. He had observed that with the aging of the present century, an appearance oo television had become the only persuasive evidence of an individual's existence.

"In Descartes' time," he told me, "a person could say, 'I think, therefore I am.' In our age anybody who thinks can only conclude that he is oot, uoless masses of people can see him on television and tell him yes, he is, too."

This reasoning had led Harley to douht his own existeoce. "All the evidence of my life indicates I am cooexistent," he said. "For example, can anyone who has invented a brussels-sprouts-eatiog machine that belches really exist?"

* * *

Harley began dreaming of ways to get television to certify his existence. Study of the local news programs led him to conclude that the most certain way would be to arrange to have his wife and five children destroyed in a dreadful fire. In this event, he was fairly certain, the local stations would televise him looking distraught while a reporter asked, "How does it feel having your wife and five children hurned to death here today?"

The difficulty was that Harley, being unmarried, did not have the esseotial wife and children. This led to his last big project: the development of a wife and five children constructed out of balsa wood, horse hair and ball bearings. When he finished them, however, he had become so fond of having them around and helping the children with their homework that he hadn't the heart to put them to the torch.

It was not until his death that the television cameras finally came. Attracted by the human interest angle of six balsa wood survivors mourning their loved one, the cameras finally granted existence to Harley, who oo longer existed.

Barry Manilow

The Master of the Sentimental Ballad Says He's 'Hipper Than They Think'

By Tony Kornheiser

WASHINGTON (WP) — After three days of negotiations, Barry Manilow's people said he would be available on Friday, at 2, for what was said to be his first priot interview io four years. Manilow's people wanted to make sure that whoever did the ioterview would not be looking to kill Barry io the story. The reporter would get one hour with Manilow — abolutely oo more. There were to be oo photographs. When Manilow's people were convinced they had it all covered, they made the delivery. There were two soft drinks, one dark and one light, waiting in the hotel suite, and there was a uniformed guard in the hall outside the door.

Manilow enters oo cat's feet.

He is nearly six feet tall, and thin. He wears hlue jeans, a white polo shirt with a horizootal red stripe, white socks, and white shoes with orange plastic heels. His strawberry-hlond hair nearly matches the deep tan of his arms.

He introduces himself with a handshake and a smile, moves to his special chair, comments about how hot it is outside and takes off his red sunglasses.

"Ask me anything you want."

For 75 minutes — he knows nothing of the one-hour rule or the oo-photographs rule and laughs at the don't-kill rule — he answers questions thoughtfully and sensitively in a Noo Yawk accent as thick as a slah of cream cheese on an onion bagel, and oot ooce is he anythiog hut pleasant and affahle. He smiles often, makes self-deprecating jokes.

ABC

"God, I'd hate to fail."

"Eogaging" doesn't go far enough. His gift for disarmament belongs at a oegotiating tahle.

Audiences have always been kinder to Manilow than critics. Despite many up-beat tunes such as "Avenue C" and "Copacahana," his trademark, the sentimental hallad, has made him the closest thing io instant Muzak io pop. But his records sell in the millions, and taken one by one they are compelling. His four television specials have been highly rated. At 34, Manilow is first team.

Wayne Rohins, the pop music critic of Newsday, has said, "No matter how negative you feel going into a Manilow coocert, he can win you over. He's an amazingly uplifting performer."

'I'm Not That Square'

Manilow on Barry Manilow: "Sometimes I wish more people would know that I'm not that square, that I'm hipper than they think. My musical tastes are much more sophisticated than I get credit for."

On risks: "I love to take 'em. What's life without risks? But I'm not gonna kill this thing just so the critics'll like me."

On his albums: "I really like the records I make. They're great records. I hear 'em oo the radio and I say, 'Awright, that sounds good. That sounds like someone put a lot of work into it.' "

On Manilow again: "I'm not a great singer. I'm not Caruso. These reviewers think they're insulting me by saying I don't sing that well. I know I don't. . . . What I do is, I arrange, I compose, I perform, I entertain."

On critics: "They just don't like what I represent. I honestly think they can't write good things about me because they're afraid they'll come off looking uncool. This is the beginning of my tour, and by the end of it I'll show you 7 million bad reviews. That's what's supposed to happen this year. Now it's 'Yaaaahhh, get him, kill him.' Next year, after I'm *meatballed* oo the ground — splattt — they'll say, 'He wasn't *that* bad.' "

Jazz and Broadway are io every alhum Manilow makes. From age 13 to 18 he OD'd on jazz and Broadway. He made the trip from Brooklyn to Manhattan almost nightly. He was oever a child of rock. He was so much more sophisticated than four chords and set your hass on fire.

He has spent hours and days analyzing a Stephen Sondheim score, analyzing a Bill Evans piano lioe.

All through high school he was playing piano, arranging, composing. He enrolled at City College in advertising, got a job delivering mail at CBS, to people like Frank Stanton and Fred Silverman. "I was gonna end up like those guys. But it was like trying to fit a square peg into a round hole. I just didn't fit."

City was boring.

CBS was the wrong fit.

"I had the music in me."

On the night he was to enroll for his sophomore year at City he opted to take the entrance exam for the New York College of Music. He got in, attended classes, then went to Julliard. At 21 he was still hedging between what he wanted to do and what he was expected to do. He was married. He thought they might move to Long Island, buy a house, have babies.

"I wanted a career in music, but I never thought I'd make it happen. It was just too risky. Coming where I come from, you didn't take risks."

The hell with it.

He got divorced. He quit CBS.

He took the risk.

There were days and nights on the road playing "the Holiday Inn circuit," club dates, astounding — though anonymous — success writing and arranging commercial jingles and then on the road as Bette Midler's arranger.

From Miss M to "Mandy," to "Could It Be Magic," to "I Write the Songs," Barry Manilow is a bankable act. An audience of 7 to 75. A gold mine.

He *knows* he makes great records.

"But I'd mucb rather make a Marvio Gaye record."

God, how he loves Marvin Gaye, how he loves R&B.

If he only sounded like Marvin Gaye.

"I can't do it. I try. I really try. I sound like an idiot when I do it."

A medallion comes down in the overture to his show, a buffalo-head nickel bearing his profile that cost $28,000 and lights up to signal his entrance. It is too much. He must know.

"Yeah, it gets me a little nervous. It was supposed to be a caricature, a logo. . . . As sooo as I saw it I knew it wasn't right. I never expected it to be my real face. I said, first person who puts it down, I'm *gonna* dump it. But the amazing thing is that the audiences love it. I come out on stage, point to it and say, 'Is this hot s—, or what?' I mean, I really don't want anyone to think I'm serious about it."

Where he comes from, you don't take risks. He loves risks. So what's he supposed to do?

Like the medallion. If anybody comes down on it, he'll dump it.

Like the singles. Should he release something totally jazzed and risk failure?

"God, I'd hate to fail."

Almost an hour after the interview was over, Manilow sent one of his assistants after the reporter.

"Can you come this way?" the assistant asked. The reporter was again led past the guard and into the suite and left alooe.

Second Thoughts

In a moment, Manilow came in. No handshake, no smile, no soft drinks. This time there was anger.

"I've been thinking about your interview for the last 20 minutes. I'm very bothered by the tone of it. All you did was come in here and ask me negative questions. You had me defend myself. You had me apologizing for my career.

"Do I think all my songs are the same? Do I overdo it? Who don't I like? Now what kind of questions are those? You don't like my nickel. You don't like my songs. You don't like my television specials. It was all negative. It wasn't at all a celebration of the kind of performer I am — how hard I work, how much I give. It gives me a bad taste in my mouth. You're just looking for controversy. You asked me why I don't give interviews. This is why."

Before he walked out the door, he put his hand on the reporter's right shoulder and said, "Do me a favor and don't see my show."

United Press International

James McLaughlin, 26, of Woodbury, Conn., attempts to climb to the top of the world's tallest building, the 110-story Sears Tower in Chicago. Firemen lowered two scaffolds, one of which blocked McLaughlin's path at the 18th floor. Fire officials told McLaughlin to stop his climb and he eventually got into a scaffold. He was released on $1,000 bond after Sears, Roebuck and Co. pressed charges of damage to property against him.

PEOPLE: *Transportation Hitch Puts Falldin on Road*

Sweden's premier, Thorbjorn Falldin, had to hitchhike to arrive in time for a special session of the Swedish parliament. Falldin, head of Sweden's three-party coalition government, was one of thousands of Swedish travelers and commuters delayed by clearance work after a train accident north of Stockholm in which nine persons were killed. The train carrying Falldin had to stop north of Stockholm because of repairs on the damaged line. The premier left the train and managed to get a ride with a motorist en route to Stockholm, press reports said.

* * *

David and Julie Nixon Eisenhower are expecting their second child in October, a family spokesman confirmed.

* * *

Giannina Facio, the jet-setting daughter of a former foreign minister of Costa Rica, is quoted as denying that she is having an affair with **Philippe Junot,** estranged husband of **Princess Caroline** of Monaco. But she also denies that she is Junot's secretary. "I don't even know how to type," she was quoted as telling Agence France-Presse. Facio, 24, was seen with Junot in Turkey a few days before the Monaco royal palace announced that Caroline and Junot were officially separated.

* * *

Judith Krantz's big-money novel, "Princess Daisy," for which Bantam paid a record advance of $3.2 million for the paperback rights, has been banned in Singapore by the Ministry of Culture's Undesirable Publications Bureau, just as Krantz's first novel, "Scruples," was a year ago. Bantam dropped its plans to market 7,000 to 10,000 copies there. The penalty for possessing the book in Singapore: as much as a year in jail and a $1,000 fine.

* * *

Douglas Conrad, 21, a Case Western Reserve University student from Toledo, Ohio, gave up his effort to swim 55 miles across Lake Erie nine miles short of the Canadian shore and was taken aboard a support boat after being in the water more than 24 hours. Conrad and seven other swimmers began the effort from Cleveland's Edgewater State Park. All the swimmers except Conrad gave up earlier.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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